GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th JUNE 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during June 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	9·20	740	850	19,089
Meerut ...	8·30	7·43	969	688	37,020
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	572	19,641
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·80	972	797	39,902
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·98	994	656	51,803
Etawah ...	4·80	2·3	771	798	49,236
Cawnpore ...	6·20	0·61	958	735	43,523
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,096	260,214
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·39	1,250	1,299	45,239
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	24	2,731
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	149	3,914
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	295
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	875
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,264
Grand Total...	...	...	...	6,568	314,532

Navigation Returns. Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	325	...	325	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	1,095	...	34	...	1,129	...
Paddy or Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed Grain...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal ...	2,160	...	20	...	2,180	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,255	...	379	...	3,634	...
Cotton ...	...	...	3,593	...	3,593	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	4,150	...	4,150	...
Salts ...	1,875	...	19,799	...	21,674	...
Metals ...	6,403	...	1,058	...	7,461	...
Building Materials ...	1,590	...	35,425	...	37,015	...
Firewood ...	3,675	...	24,878	...	28,553	...
Bamboos ...	...	2,000	...	404,020	...	406,020
Timber ...	...	813	...	37,678	...	38,491
Miscellaneous	1,965	29	12,063	53	14,028	82
Live-stock ...	...	2	...	2	...	4
Grand Total	18,763	2,844	101,345	441,753	120,108	444,597
Total during corresponding period of last year.	30,575	4,941	204,819	159,042	235,394	163,983
Increase ...	...	...	...	282,711	...	280,614
Decrease ...	11,812	2,107	103,474	...	115,286	...

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 30th June 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharanpur ...	21,378	1·2	6·3
Muzaffarnagar ...	41,758	·6	4·1
Meerut ...	59,796	1·1	4·7
Bulandshahr ...	40,974	·6	3·5
Aligarh ...	34,120	·8	2·8
Muttra ...	1,002	·7	4·2
Agra ...	6,465	·3	4·0
Etah ...	6,003	·4	3·1
Mainpuri ...	19,974	1·4	4·1
Fatehgarh ...	10,049	2·0	5·0
Etawah ...	26,707	·7	3·6
Cawnpore ...	38,493	·7	4·1
Dehra Dun ...	2,731	14·2	12·5
Bijnor ...	784	3·4	6·0
Tarai ...	494	6·4	10·3
Bareilly ...	2,636	3·6	8·2
Jhansi ...	151	2·7	5·1
Hamirpur ...	144	2·5	4·7
Gurgaon ...	873	...	...
Total ...	314,532	...	...
Total for the same period last year	307,663	...	...
Increase ...	6,869	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... Cub. ft. per sec. 5,500

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.

Cawnpore Division	Tail ...	229	
" "	Escape ...	172	
Etawah "	Tail ...	...	
" "	Escape ...	3	
			404

Balance expended ... 5,096

Excepting a few local showers, the rains are reported to have held off. Demands for water steady throughout the month, chiefly for sugarcane in the northern, and indigo in the terminal divisions.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Dry weather throughout the month, and a great demand for water.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Agra Canals.—No remarks. Indigo, cotton, and grain are the three principal crops irrigated.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Bundelkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Grain traffic has been somewhat impeded owing to an anticipated early closure of the canal, while raftage was brisk up to the 15th of the month, and compares very favourably with that of the corresponding period of last year.

Allahabad,
The 6th August 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of May 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.									
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.					
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.				Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,079	6,681 1	43	211 1	73	394 13	1,617	9,291 4	...	...	306	1,620 10	255	483 6			3,373	18,682 3
Received ...	958	4,764 7	50	230 6	117	865 4	1,353	6,891 5	...	...	307	1,644 8	208	421 12			2,993	14,817 10
TOTAL ...	2,037	11,445 8	93	441 7	190	1,260 1	2,970	16,182 9	...	...	613	3,265 2	463	905 2			6,366	33,499 13
TRANSIT.																		
East to West	161	1,283 2	...	...	1	4 3	1,009	6,402 14	...	...	...	...	a4	119 13			1,175	7,810 0
West to East	278	1,954 1	20	87 2	1	4 3	776	5,064 4	...	...	...	...	b1	4 12			1,076	7,114 6
West to West	...	...	...	...	c3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3	9 8
TOTAL ...	439	3,237 3	20	87 2	5	17 14	1,785	11,467 2	...	...	...	...	5	124 9			2,254	14,933 14
GRAND TOTAL...																	8,620	48,433 11

a From N. Burma to Europe *vid* Turkey. *b* From Europe *vid* Suez to N. Burma. *c* From Aden to Bushahr.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of May 1875.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	958	1,079	2,037	38·66	38·37	38·51
	„ Turkey	50	43	93	2·02	1·53	1·76
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	117	73	190	4·72	2·60	3·59
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,353	1,617	2,970	54·60	57·50	56·14
	TOTAL ...	2,478	2,812	5,290	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL AT ZANZIBAR FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Extent of jurisdiction.—The political and civil jurisdiction of the Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, which is co-terminate with the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, extends from Warshaikh (latitude 2° 19′ north, longitude 45° 53′ east) to Cape Delgado (latitude 10° 41′ south, longitude 40° 32′ east), and includes the islands of Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia. This stretch of coast comprises to the north of Zanzibar Island the Somali towns of Makdishau or Magadoxo (latitude 2° 1′ north, longitude 45° 24′ east), Marka (latitude 1° 42′ north, longitude 44° 45′ east), Brava (latitude 1° 6′ north, longitude 44° 3′ east), and Kismayu (latitude 0° 36′ south, longitude 42° 22′ east); the large island on which the Wagunya (Arab. Bajûnû, plur. Bajûu) Settlements of Paté, Pazé, and Siyu or Siwi, are situated, and the large Arabo-Swahili towns of Lamu (Amu), (latitude 2° 15′ south, longitude 40° 56′ east), Melindi (latitude 3° 12′ south), and Mombasa (latitude 4° 4′ south, longitude 39° 43′ east). To the south of Zanzibar the only town of any importance is Kilwa Kivinja (latitude 9° south, longitude 39° east approx.), although small villages, each the centre of a lucrative trade in gum-copal and cereal productions, are very numerous. The whole line of coast is indented with creeks and estuaries, many of which are the embouchures of rivers of considerable length, but with the possible exception of the Jub, none of them appear to be navigable beyond a short distance from the mouth, or to be of much service in developing the capabilities of inner Africa.

Population.—Of the varied races who inhabit this vast extent of littoral, the most important, both in point of wealth and influence, is that which, under the designations of Banian and Hindi, has its origin in the East Indies. Nearly the whole of the export coast trade is monopolized by persons of Indian birth or parentage, who in the town of Zanzibar act not only as independent merchants or shop-keepers, but as agents or factors to the various European houses settled in the place. The whole of these Indian residents, with a few exceptions, have a claim to British protection and are amenable to British jurisdiction.

In addition to the Indian and British-born inhabitants of Zanzibar, the Goanese are generally understood to be under British protection, in the absence of an officer accredited by the Crown of Portugal.

It has been impossible to ascertain the exact number of Indians residing in the Mrima, or coast of Zanzibar, but it is believed that the details given in Appendix A. (Statistics of Population), which have been collected by Messrs. Elton and Holmwood, are approximately accurate. Unless the machinery of a census were employed, it would not be possible, generally, to do more than give the number of houses settled on the coast.

In the town of Zanzibar the total population of the Indian community is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1. Hindu ...	314	0	0	314
2. Khoja ...	850	650	725	2,225
3. Bohra ...	109	78	131	318
4. Memon ...	15	10	16	41
Total ...	1,288	738	872	2,898

The greater number of Hindus or Banians residing on the mainland are merely agents for the houses having their head-quarters at Zanzibar. They are about 500 in number, taking an average of two to a house where the population is not known. The Banians, who chiefly belong to the Wania and Bhattia sects, merely reside in the Zanzibar territories for a few years, and never bring their wives with them.

It is difficult to form more than a rough estimate of the number of Khojas settled on the coast, as in some ports it has only been possible to obtain the number of houses. It is believed that very few Khoja women reside in the Mrima, and that it is the usual custom for Indian Mahomedans to form connections with women of native or servile origin. Taking the offspring of these *liaisons* as legitimate, it is probable that the total number of the Khoja community may amount to 500 souls.

Calculating in the same way, the numbers of Bhoras and Memons settled on the coast may be taken at 225 and 75 respectively. Nearly all the numbers of these two communities reside in the towns and villages to the north-ward of Zanzibar.

The whole number of British Indian subjects may therefore be reckoned approximately as follows:—

	In Zanzibar.	In Mrima.	Total.
Hindus	314	500	814
Khojas	2,225	500	2,725
Bohras	318	225	543
Memons	41	75	116
Total ...	2,898	1,300	4,198

The following is the number of the Goanese settled in Zanzibar and in the Mrima :—

	In Zanzibar.	In Mrima.	Total.
Shop-keepers	14	7	21
Clerks	10	0	10
Tailors	12	0	12
Servants	14	0	14
Washermen	2	0	2
Total ...	52	7	59

The number of British-born subjects resident at Zanzibar is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Official	4	3	2	9
Non-official	12	3	0	15
Total ...	16	6	2	24

Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction possessed by the Consul-General in civil and criminal matters over this large body of British subjects is regulated by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th of August 1866. Under the terms of this order the Consul-General possesses unlimited powers in all suits of a civil nature, subject to an appeal to the High Court of Bombay, where the sum or matter at issue exceeds $ 200 in money value, and provided that all suits of a value exceeding $ 500 be heard with assessors. In criminal matters the Consul-General has power to award a fine of $ 200, or imprisonment not exceeding one month ; or should he deem the offence to be inadequately met by the infliction of these penalties, he may with the assistance of assessors award a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment up to twelve months. The Assistant Political Agents having been appointed British Vice-Consuls at Zanzibar have similar powers under the Order in Council.

Under the provisions of the Act of the Indian Legislature, No. XI. of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act), the Governor-General in Council has conferred upon the Political Agent at Zanzibar (Notification No. 1275 of 13th June 1873) the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace and Magistrate of the 1st Class, and by a further Notification No. 770, dated 1st April 1874, the jurisdiction in cases coming under the slavery section of the Indian Penal Code of a Deputy Commissioner under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Political Agent is therefore empowered in certain cases to inflict seven years' rigorous imprisonment subject to no appeal except to the Governor-General in Council.

The following Table exhibits the number of suits filed in the Consular Court during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 :—

Year.	Number.	Value of Suit.		Fees paid.			Remarks.
		$	C.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1872	45	32,171	25	673	0	0	Four suits for which no money value is claimed.
1873	68	38,909	37½	1,254	13	0	Three suits for which no money value is claimed.
1874	221	73,591	90	1,801	9	7	Four suits for which no money value is claimed.

I am unable to account for the great increase of litigation which is apparent during the past year The Court is now held in an easily accessible building, and every facility is given to suitors ; but this is scarcely sufficient to afford an explanation. It may be mentioned, however, that as no Limitation Act is in force at Zanzibar, several claims of many years' standing have lately been brought before the Court ; while the present transitional state of affairs here has also induced many people to seek a final settlement with their creditors, which in many cases can only be done through the intervention of the Consular authorities. Whenever practicable, recourse has been had to arbitration.

The number of criminal cases disposed of in the Consular Court during 1873 and 1874 are shown below :—

Year.	Number.	Offences against the Slavery Laws.		Offences against property.		Offences against the person.		Petty offences.		Fees and fines levied.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Rs. a. p.
1873	18	8	4	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2,026 5 6
1874	52	15	2	2	.....	6	2	25	.....	3,131 6 8

In such a community as the Indian Colony at Zanzibar, consisting principally of traders and shop-keepers, offences of serious nature are very rare. The greatest difficulty has been to induce them to attend to ordinary sanitary rules and to keep the narrow lanes in which they reside free from the accumulation of animal and vegetable refuse. Several of the householders, who have shown gross neglect in this matter, have been fined, but continual vigilance is still required.

The most serious cases were those of Indians tried for offences connected with slave holding or dealing. One of these, that of Lalljee Dayal, was committed by Dr. Kirk to the High Court of Bombay, but was dismissed by Mr. Justice Gibbs on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the accused not being a British subject. The matter is now under the consideration of Government, but there is no doubt that the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1873 has had the effect of placing all natives of India residing in Zanzibar on an equal footing with British subjects in all matters connected with the Slavery Laws.

Political.—The political position of the State of Zanzibar and of its Sovereign has been so fully described in the published correspondence respecting Sir Bartle Frere's Mission to the East Coast of Africa that it would be superfluous, without entering into unimportant details, to attempt to add anything to the able paper furnished by the special Envoy on the subject. I shall therefore confine myself to mentioning one or two of the principal incidents which have occurred since the commencement of 1873.

The chief event during the two years under review is the signing of the Treaty for the suppression of the sea-borne slave-trade, which was negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere and concluded after the departure of the Envoy by Dr. Kirk; I shall advert to the effects of this Treaty a little further on.

One incident which should not be left unrecorded is the death of the Munyi Mku, or Sultan of the Wahadimu or original inhabitants of Zanzibar. This lad, who is mentioned by Sir Bartle Frere in his report, was the last of his race, and the tax upon the Wahadimu being no longer continued, they may be looked on as assimilated in every respect, except language, with the other inhabitants of Zanzibar. Sultan Ahmed, the Munyi Mku, died in March 1873 from small-pox.

The year 1873 was darkened by an event of an almost unprecedented nature on the East Coast of Africa.

On the 15th September Lieutenant M. McCausland, of Her Majesty's Ship *Daphne*, was murdered at Kionga, a small village to the northward of Lamoo, by a party of Wagunya. The village was destroyed, and the murderer subsequently arrested and imprisoned in the Fort of Zanzibar, where he died before the orders of Her Majesty's Government as to his disposal could be received. The motive of the crime is supposed to have been connected with our slave-trade policy.

Two other murders of Europeans also took place in 1874. On the 28th January Mr. Benjamin Hartley, a young student belonging to the Universities Mission, was killed at Morongo, a small village near Tanga, where he fell in with a slave caravan, and having injudiciously interfered with the Arabs in charge, he was shot down, and after being barbarously hacked about was left for dead. He was found and removed to Zanzibar, but died from the effects of his wounds on the 15th February following. Every effort was made to discover the murderers, but without success.

On the 10th April Mr. Arthur Heale, the Agent of a German House at Brava, was attacked and speared by two Bush Somalis while returning from a visit to a garden he possessed outside the town, and died a few days afterwards. The Somalis made their escape, but it is believed that they are known, and they may ultimately be captured. No blame appears to be attributable to the authorities or people at Brava.

Nothing further of public interest has occurred during the period under review.

Public revenue.—The revenue of His Highness the Sultan, Syyid Burgash bin Saîd bin Sultan, is almost entirely derived from the customs duties, which are farmed by the Bombay Firm of Jairam Sewjee. The sum annually paid by this House is $3,00,000, but it is understood that the total purchase money amounted to $5,40,000, the balance of $2,40,000 being employed in paying off the large debt due by the Ruler of Zanzibar to the Customs Farmer. The farm will expire in August 1876, and it is believed that the debt will be liquidated about the same time. In order to expedite this end, His Highness has lately begun to levy some vexatious and restrictive duties upon coast produce, a matter which will form the subject of a separate report.

The Sultan's private estates bring him in an income of $25,000 per annum. He has lately turned his attention to sugar-planting; but as it is very doubtful whether the climate of Zanzibar is suited to the cultivation of the cane, it is not probable that much success will attend his efforts in that direction.

The loss of revenue consequent upon the abolition of the sea-borne slave trade is estimated by Dr. Kirk at nearly £9,000 per annum.

Slave-trade.—Since the conclusion of the Treaty of the 5th June 1873 no large captures have been made by our cruizers of any vessels clearing from ports in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. In September 1873 a large dhow, containing 217 slaves, was seized by the Arab Governor of Lamoo, but with this exception all the large seizures have been made in the vicinity of Madagascar, and it has been clearly shown that a considerable trade still exists between that island and the small ports in the vicinity of Mozambique. The appointment of a Consul to the latter place will undoubtedly do much to check this traffic.

I annex (Appendix B.) detailed statement of the cases heard and determined in this Vice-Admiralty Court during the past two years, of which the following is a summary:—

Year.	Cases brought into Court.	Decree of condemnation.	Decree of restitution.	Number of slaves liberated.
1873	29	25	4	165
1874	14	13	1	674

So far as the conveyance of slaves by sea is concerned, I am glad to be able to report that to the best of my knowledge the Sultan of Zanzibar has steadily adhered to his engagements, and has, whenever called upon, cheerfully assisted the Political Agent in carrying out the policy of England; but within the same period the slave-trade has been resuscitated in a comparatively new form, and from the

latest intelligence received, there is little doubt that the land traffic, if not speedily checked, will soon grow into a regularly organized system, and eventually prove more lucrative than the maritime trade.

By Article IV. of the Treaty of 1873 natives of Indian States under British protection were precluded from any longer possessing slaves, and with the view of freeing any person who might still be held in bondage by British Indian subjects, Dr. Kirk and Captain Elton respectively undertook missions to the northern and southern portions of the Sultan's dominions, which occupied several months at the end of 1873 and beginning of 1874.

The following Table exhibits the results of these missions :—

Name of Consular Officer.	Owners.	Number of slaves.	REMARKS.
Dr. Kirk	145	478	201 elected to remain with masters.
Captain Elton	313	1,409	927 elected to remain with masters.
Total ...	458	1,887	

As all deeds of mortgage in which slaves are held in part security have been declared to be invalid, there is much reason to hope that the stigma of slave-holding has at last been cleared away from the reputation of the subjects of the British Crown residing on the East Coast of Africa, and that the capital which has for years past been employed in promoting this abominable traffic may be now diverted to the higher purpose of developing the legitimate trade of these regions.

East African surveys.—As auxiliary to our efforts for the suppression of the trade, the operations of the vessels employed in the survey of the east coast must not be left unnoticed. Her Majesty's Ship *Shearwater* arrived at Zanzibar in July 1873, and before her departure for the Cape in February 1874 had completed the survey of Zanzibar Island and the opposite coast between Pangani and Dar-es-Salam, and had roughly sketched the coast to the southward as far as Kilwa. On the whole, the old charts of Captain Owen were found not so much to need corrections as additions. Her Majesty's Ship *Nassau* arrived in April 1874, and commencing at Kiswere has made a careful survey of the coasts as far as Cape Delgado, including Lindi and Mikindani harbours and the mouths of the Mungulho River. It is impossible to speak too highly of the labours by which Commanders Wharton and Gray, and the indefatigable staff of officers under their respective commands, have added to our previously limited knowledge of the geography and hydrography of this interesting but little known region.

The Consulate of Great Britain was raised to the rank of a Consulate-General on the 18th July 1873, and two officers were appointed as Assistants to the Political Agent in March 1873, and subsequently nominated as Vice-Consuls. I subjoin a list of the *personnel* of the various Consulates as they stood on the 31st December 1874.

Great Britain and Ireland.

John Kirk, M.D., Political Agent and Consul General (on leave).
Captain W. F. Prideaux (Acting).
Captain Frederic Elton, 1st Assistant Agent and Vice-Consul.
Frederic Holmwood, 2nd Assistant Political Agent and Vice-Consul.

France.

Emile de Gaspary, Gérant du Consulat.

Germany.

Robert Veers, Acting Consul.

United States of America.

Frederick M. Cheney, Acting Consul.

The following table gives the statistics of the foreign populations in Zanzibar on the same date :—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
French	15	5	0	20
German	15	2	0	17
American	5	0	0	5
Total ...	35	7	0	42

PART II.—COMMERCIAL.

Section A.

Trade of Zanzibar.

It will be convenient to divide this portion of my report into two sections ; the first comprising a few remarks on the present condition of the trade and navigation of the port of Zanzibar, and the second a very complete and able *résumé* of the commercial state of the principal ports on the mainland of Africa to the northward of Zanzibar which has been drawn up by Mr. F. Holmwood, Second Assistant Political Agent and Vice-Consul, and is the result of the experience gained by that officer during his recent mission to the coast.

It has been frequently pointed out by my predecessors that no great reliance can be placed on the returns furnished to this Agency by the Custom House authorities or by private firms, it

being the interest of the former to exclude competitors from entering the field when the quinquennial sale of the farm takes place, and of the latter to prevent the establishment of rival houses in the place.

It is also impossible to procure trustworthy statistics of the export trade of that port, as no returns are kept except at time of entry when the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is levied. A tolerable idea can, however, be formed of the amount of exported produce from the statements which accompany this report (Appendix C., Statistics of Trade) and which exhibit the totals of the various articles imported into Zanzibar from the mainland. By far the great majority of these articles are exported to Europe, India, and America, and it is on them that the trade of Zanzibar chiefly depends.

The following table exhibits in pounds sterling the total value of the import trade at Zanzibar for the years 1867-68 (the latest period exported on), 1872-73, and 1873-74. The commercial accounts of the place are made up to the 22nd day of August, the date of the Nowroz. Imports at Zanzibar Custom House exclusive of coast produce:—

Year.	Value imported.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	433,693	.....	.....
1872-73	340,505	.....	93,188
1873-74	395,252	54,747	.....

It will be apparent from the above that the trade of Zanzibar cannot be considered as in a very satisfactory condition just at present. This is, I think, chiefly attributable to the existing transitional state of affairs. The action taken by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the slave-trade has unsettled the minds of the mercantile community, who scarcely know whether to consider the present arrangements as final or not, and it will probably be some time before confidence is restored. A marked improvement is however perceptible in the returns for last year.

The following table exhibits the total value of the import trade from Great Britain, British India, and Kutch for the years 1867-68, 1872-73, and 1873-74:—

Year.	Value imported.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	153,305	...	...
1872-73	138,515	...	14,790
1873-74	169,758	31,243	...

The ratio of British interests in Zanzibar as compared with the whole of the foreign trade is thus extremely favourable.

The following are the principal articles in which an increase is observable in the returns for 1872-73 as compared with them for 1867-68:—Fish, salt; fruits, dried; grain and cereals; ivory; salt; and timber.

A decrease is perceptible in the following articles:—Arms, beads, cotton cloth, cordage, metals, perfumery and drugs, soap, sugar, wines and spirits, and wire (copper and iron).

In 1873-74, as compared with the previous year, the following articles show an increase:—Arms, beads, cotton cloth, crockery, gunpowder, metals, oil and oil seeds, perfumery and drugs, soap, sugar, timber, wax, and wire. A decrease is exhibited in the following items:—Gold lace, grain and cereals, ivory, wines and spirits.

It is impossible, without possessing a more intimate acquaintance with the local conditions which affect the trade of Zanzibar than any one after only a year's residence can pretend to, to account satisfactorily for these fluctuations. I may however allude to the significant fact that the items of arms, beads, and wire, which show a marked decrease in the returns for 1872-73, more than recovered their position in 1873-74. It is no secret that while the negotiations for the Treaty of 1873 were in progress, all orders for these articles (which are chiefly used in connection with the slave-trade, the "arms" being miserable muskets worth a few shillings each) were cancelled, whilst their renewal in the following year affords a melancholy proof of the vitality of the land traffic, to which public attention is now directed.

The value of imports from the coast to Zanzibar during the years 1867-68, 1872-73, and 1873-74 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Value of imports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	321,642	.....	.....
1872-73	366,223	44,581	.....
1873-74	255,937	.....	110,286

The following articles of coast produce show an increase in 1872-73 as compared with 1867-68:—cloves, cocoanuts, copal, and molasses. A decrease is observable in the following articles:—cassava-root, cowries, copra and coir, ghee, ivory (slight), and orchilla.

In 1873-74 the following fluctuations occur:—Increase—copra and coir, ghee, hides, and sesamum. Decrease—cloves, copal, cereals, ivory and timber.

It is not easy to account for the decrease in the import of cloves during the last year. According to the Custom House returns, the amount imported into Zanzibar from Pemba in 1872-73 was valued at $ 500,000, and in 1873-74 at $ 200,000, but I am assured by one of the principal merchants of Zanzibar that these figures are not correct, and that the following statement approaches nearer to accuracy:—

Year.	Amount imported. Frasilahs.	Price per Frasilah. $.	Total value. $.
1872-73 ...	80,000	6	480,000
1873-74 ...	50,000	8	400,000

According to the same authority, the crop for 1874-75 is expected to reach 80,000 frasilahs of 35lbs. per frasilah, which at the present price of $9 per frasilah will realize a total value of $720,000.

The falling off in ivory is due partly to the war with Mirambo in Unyanyembe, and partly to the prohibitory duties which have lately been imposed by the Sultan, and which have a tendency to divert the trade to Mozambique and the Somali country.

Orchilla weed, formerly one of the staple products of the coast, is now a drug in the market. Large quantities exported in former years are still lying unsold in the warehouses of Marseilles, and the Californian weed, though not equal to the finer descriptions of Orchilla produced on the east coast, is so much cheaper that it has driven the latter entirely from the field.

The foreign trade at Zanzibar, as distinct from the British, is carried on by two German, one French, and three American houses. I have been favoured by the German Consul with the following details of the trade which has passed through the hands of the two Hamburg houses of O'Swald and Co. and Hansing and Co. during the years 1872 and 1873. The returns for 1874 have not yet come to hand:—

Imports.

Articles.	1872.	1873.
	$	$
Grey and colored cotton goods	165,000	240,000
Sundry manufactured goods	192,000	185,000
Glassware and beads	63,500	84,000
Arms and ammunition	75,000	61,500
Sundry hardware	8,000	5,000
Iron	11,500	6,000
Sundry small ware	33,000	15,500
Sundry merchandise	15,000	37,000
Total ...	563,000	634,000

Exports.

Articles.	1872.	1873.
	$.	$.
Gum animi (copal)	53,000	52,000
Cloves	10,000	17,500
Orchilla weed	81,000	27,000
Timber	2,000	2,000
Hides	122,000	73,000
Cocoanut oil and copra	8,000	2,000
Sugar	21,000	5,500
Sesamum	32,500	56,000
Ivory	19,000	106,000
Sundries	11,500	36,000
Total ...	360,000	377,000

The American houses represented at Zanzibar are Messrs. John Bertram & Co., Messrs. Arnold, Hines & Co., and Mr. John Ropes. During the two years, 1873 and 1874, the value of the inward and outward cargoes (excluding treasure) was as follows:—

	By sailing vessels.	By mail steamers.	Total.
	$.	$.	$.
Inward cargoes	619,605	.....	619,605
Outward cargoes	946,516	300,350	1,246,866

The above return does not include $ 600,000 worth of American gold which was imported into Zanzibar by the mail steamers.

The French trade of Zanzibar is in the hands of the Marseilles Firm of Roux de Fraissinet & Co. I have not been able to obtain any details of the transaction of this house.

The establishment of the new lines of mail steamers has effected a revolution in the carrying trade of Zanzibar. The port is now connected with Aden, and thence with Bombay and England, by the monthly mail service of the British India Steam Navigation Company; with the Comoro Island and Madagascar, by the steamers of the same Company serving under contract with the French Government, and with Natal and the Cape by the mail service of the Union Company. It is scarcely too much to say that, with the exception of a few small sailing vessels employed in the coasting trade, the whole of the commerce of Zanzibar is now conveyed in English bottoms.

The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels and merchant schooners that have entered the port of Zanzibar during the years 1873 and 1874:—

Nationality.	1873.		1874.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
English steamers	22	22,639	40	30,874	62	53,513
" sailing vessels ...	10	3,865	4	1,810	14	5,675
American sailing vessels ...	8	4,964	11	4,449	19	9,413
German steamers	6	7,800	3	3,950	9	11,750
" sailing vessels ...	8	3,630	9	4,056	17	7,686
French sailing vessels ...	5	1,739	8	2,044	13	3,783
Norwegian sailing vessels ...	1	1,400	2	850	3	2,250
Portuguese sailing vessels ...	3	700	2	500	5	1,200
Dutch sailing vessels ...	...	...	2	1,300	2	1,300
Danish sailing vessels ...	...	...	1	300	1	300

There are no returns of the number of dhows or native vessels entering Zanzibar under English colours, but the number of provisional passes of British registry given to vessels under British or British Indian ownership amounted to 216 in 1873 and to 206 in 1874.

The following statement of the number of dhows bearing French colours, which have entered Zanzibar during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, may be of interest :—

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1872	67	3,406
1873	93	4,906
1874	100	4,868

On carefully reviewing the present commercial position of Zanzibar, it is impossible not to feel that at present it offers by no means an eligible field for the employment of English capital.

The disastrous effects of the hurricane of April 1872 have not yet passed away, and the transitional state of things, to which allusion has been made above, will not, it is to be feared, be remedied until some measures have been taken to place the question of the inland duties upon a sounder basis, and to ensure a sufficient revenue to the State without having recourse to an injudicious interference with the natural course of trade. The whole mercantile community is unanimous in declaring that trade was never so dull as at the present time, and this depression will continue to be felt until some radical change is effected in the conditions under which the commerce of the east coast is carried. Ivory, the staple product of the coast, is, from various reasons, almost excluded from the Zanzibar market; the unsettled state of the Somali ports, which are the chief emporia of the trade in hides, is causing the German houses seriously to take into consideration the advisability of continuing their local agencies; and the only article for which there appears to be a high demand and corresponding profits owes its favourable position in the market to the fact that the hurricane spared the clove plantations of the island of Pemba, and that no competition is to be feared from any other part of the Sultan's dominions. The cultivation of sugar, regarding which such high anticipations were formed some years ago, has only met with very moderate success, owing to the uncertainty of the seasons at Zanzibar. In addition to this, the present state of the currency must be considered; the circulating medium consisting of American gold and Indian rupees, both considerably overvalued, has driven English gold out of the market, and the course of exchange must necessarily be unfavourable to English traders.

At the time the American gold dollar was legalized as the monetary unit, it was anticipated that English sovereigns would be imported in sufficient numbers to counterpoise the impetus given to the introduction of the American coin. This however did not prove to be the case, and the English sovereign has consequently been demonetized. It is now so rare in Zanzibar that, although its value in relation to the gold dollar is 4 dols. 86c., it cannot be purchased under 4 dols. 93c. and remittances on England can only be effected therefore at a heavy loss. The fictitious value of the American gold dollar being now fixed by usage, no fresh importations of English sovereigns would suffice to solve the difficulty, as they would inevitably be undervalued.

Section B.

Agricultural and Commercial Report on the Northern Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE statistics given in the following sketch of commerce and agriculture on the East Coast of Africa, north of Zanzibar, for the commercial year ending 22nd August 1874, cannot be considered strictly accurate, no satisfactory means existing for checking the figures, they are therefore inserted incidentally rather than in a tabular form. Those relating to commerce may be taken as placing trade in a less prosperous light than it actually was.

As far as possible each district is considered separately, though from the general nature of the report this plan cannot be fully carried out.

Mombasa and Takaungu.—Mombasa is a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, mostly Swahilis. The British subjects consist of the Indian community numbering 96 houses, namely, 52 Bohras, 30 Memons and Scindis, and 14 Hindus, and the members of the two Mission Stations at Ribe and Rabai numbering 11 Europeans, including children.

The town is situated entirely on the island of Mombasa, or Mvita as it is called by the natives, a small island about three miles long by one-half broad, lying in a deep bight well sheltered at all seasons of the year. The creeks which separate it from the mainland are deep and accessible to the largest vessels, forming north and south harbours capable of accommodating a fleet of men-of-war and affording the—on this coast—unusual advantage of safe landing during the whole year.

The creeks branch out above the island, and give great facilities for bringing down produce from the Wanyika country for about twelve miles inland.

The town is built along the banks of the north harbour, which alone is now in use, though that to the south is more commodious.

The exports consist of millet (*holcus*), Indian-corn, ivory, copal, and sesamum (oil seed). Rice and a few other cereals, also manioc (cassava) and sugar-cane are grown for home consumption chiefly. Wax and India-rubber might be exported in large quantities, but the natives are everywhere wanting in that enterprise which would lead Europeans at once to prepare these valuable products from the raw material. In the districts around Mombasa I observed cotton of two varieties growing wild, yet quite free from blight or insects.

The whole of the copal and Indian-corn comes from the Wanyika countries, though there are said to be very extensive deposits of the former in the Teita range of hills which trend north and south, averaging ninety miles from the coast. The millet is grown by slave labor in the surrounding plantations, and the ivory comes from Ukamba, Teita, Chaga, and the Masai country.

There is a considerable amount of slave-dealing carried on here, numbers of the people acting as agents for proprietors in the Takaungu districts, also as overseers, guides, &c., in connection with the new land route.

The customs duties for the year just ended are given as follows :—

	$
720 frasilahs ivory, @ $3	2,160
Copal, hippo. teeth, rhino. horns, and miscellaneous produce	1,336
Goods imported direct from Bombay and Kuch (5 per cent.)...	104
Total ...	3,600

The total for the year 1872-73 amounted to $5,115, and there is thus a decrease of $1,515 in the duties for 1873-74, yet the state of trade is declared to be unaltered, except that the millet harvest having far exceeded the average, a much larger export of that grain is taking place. The cause of this decrease in duty is that the mail steamers have taken the import trade out of the hands of the native dhows, so that nearly the whole of the cotton and manufactured goods now come through Zanzibar instead of to Mombassa direct. The 5 per cent. duty is therefore paid at Zanzibar instead of at Mombassa as formerly.

The late Customs Master, Khimji, has been dismissed from his appointment and replaced by Lalji Ananji, a young Wania of very ordinary stamp, who was unable to give me the slightest information. Khimji procured the above statistics, and at the same time informed me that at least a third should be added to any statement of customs receipts procured from Custom House Books at the coast towns. Notwithstanding his dismissal, this Banian seems to be still the leading man among the Indian community here.

The principal exports of Mombasa are millet and Indian-corn, which paid no duty up to the date of this report. The former is grown by slave labour in the plantations, and the latter brought down entirely by the Wanyika, who cultivate it largely.

Takaungu, however, is quite taking the place of Mombasa as a grain port. It is situated about thirty miles to the north. Sheikh Rashid al Mazrui, the Governor, and many of his relatives, being large landed proprietors and cultivators, and being thus identified with the interests of the country, which moreover has been ruled by the house of Mazrui for centuries, may have much to do with this prosperity, but the soil from all accounts of the country above Takaungu, which has lately been brought so largely under cultivation, is unequalled, and the surrounding tribes being peaceable, everything is in favor of this district.

The port of Takaungu is its one disadvantage, it being a tidal creek with a dangerous bar. Several dhows have been wrecked here lately, and Kilife, three miles to the north, will be the future port of this district, as long as the grain trade is confined to native vessels. This place is a broad creek, well sheltered, and without any bar, in fact almost a bay or cove. Dhows of the largest size can enter and lie there during the whole year; a hard and broad road has also been completed between it and Takaungu.

I had no opportunity of visiting Takaungu district this year, and cannot therefore speak with certainty as to the extent of its cultivation; but if the information I received is to be relied on, this place is rapidly rising to importance, and is likely to become one of the future granaries of East Africa.

Malindi and Mambrui.—Malindi is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated 62 miles north of Mombasa. It possesses a fine harbour, but is exposed to rollers during the north-east monsoon.

Mambrui, a town of 500 or 600 inhabitants, is situated in the same bay but outside the harbour, and the only landing is over a semi-circular bar of coral which breaks the rollers to a certain extent, but must be passed at high-water at the risk of shipping a heavy sea which not unfrequently swamps dhows venturing to this place. It is 12 miles from Malindi by land, and the river Sabaki enters the bay half way between the two places. It is under a separate Governor, who however was merely placed there to endeavour to open up the caravan routes through the Galla country. In this he has met with but partial success, and as all business now done there passes through the hands of merchants whose head-quarters are at Malindi, it is hardly possible to look upon these two places as separate districts, they are therefore taken together in this report.

The Indian community comprises 30 Bohra, 5 Memon, 2 Khoja, and 12 Hindu houses.

Here the bulk of the trade is in millet (*holcus*) and sesamum (oil seed), as many as thirty large dhows leave during September and October laden with the former, principally for Makulla, and in February, March, and April from fifteen to twenty are loaded with the latter. The millet harvest is over early in September, the sesamum gets ripe early in November, and is finished gathering towards the end of the year.

The plantations extend for about twelve miles inland, and nothing but the fear of the Galla and Wasania tribes that surround them prevents cultivation from extending as far as at Takaungu. The town pays $ 450 per annum to these tribes to purchase peace, and it is understood that the apprehension and return of runaway slaves is included in the bargain.

The soil is extremely fertile without being either heavy or damp. Bush land after being roughly reclaimed by burning produces heavy crops for five consecutive years without any kind of dressing, the sowing however is carefully performed and weeds are kept under. Insects are not troublesome, but enormous flocks of small birds are the pests of the farmer here, and were the only things greatly complained of when conversing with proprietors of land.

The sesamum seed, which is all of the black variety, grows as cleanly as the grain, and one may walk for miles through fields closely and regularly planted without being able to notice a spot of blight or a patch destroyed by insects.

This year the millet harvest has been exceptionally prosperous, and the sesamum crop bids fair to be equally so, both in quality and quantity. The market price of the former has rapidly sunk from $2-75 per gisleh of 320lbs. to $2-25, and the price of the latter is expected to average $ 4 or $4-25 per gisleh of 250lbs. These rates are lower than have obtained for years past.

The millet is shipped off at once for Makulla and Zanzibar, but the sesamum is mostly stored till the beginning of the south-west monsoon—about 4½ months—when it is shipped to Arabia, but part is sent to Zanzibar during the north-east monsoon.

There is a small export of Indian-corn. The duties on grain up to date of this report were—

	$ C.
Millet (*holcus*)	0 12½ per gisleh.
Sesamum (oil seed)	0 25 "
Indian-corn	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

I had much difficulty in obtaining the statistics of the customs duties of this district. Premji Oderji, the Customs Master, evidently thinking it against his interests to answer my enquiries, but I obtained the following through Ali Dina, a Khoja, who is quite the leading man in the Indian community.

The duties for the year 1872-73 amounted to $4,000, and for this year, 1873-74, to $3,500.

The decrease, $500, is attributed to the same cause as that at Mombasa. The increase consequent on the prosperity of the harvests does not appear, as it will be credited to the revenue for 1874-75.

Ozy and Tana Rivers.—The district of Kipini, comprising the mouths of these rivers, lies about 25 miles south of Lamo, and is cultivated by proprietors residing generally at that place. There are five British subjects, two Bhoras, and three Hindus in the district, but they are all connected with houses in Lamo, and most of the produce grown or arriving there is exported through that town.

This district is taken separately, because the two rivers, Ozy and Tana, which flow through it and enter Formosa Bay within twenty miles of each other, undoubtedly form one of the natural highways to inner Africa, which have never been explored, but which there is reason to believe will eventually become of the first importance. Having spent a considerable time in questioning natives from various parts of these rivers, and traders and slaves who have traded on them, and finding their testimony agreed in a way most unusual among these people, I give the substance of it at some length.

Kipini and Kao are two small towns near the mouth of the Ozy, from which caravans usually start on this route, but occasionally one is organised at Mambrui, to which reference has already been made, proceeding *viâ* Gulcha and Garawa, two villages in the Galla country, which here reaches nearly to Ras Ngomeni.

The goods taken to purchase ivory are white and blue cottons, beads, red (maskat) dye, thick copper wire, iron hoes, brass rings, and copper chains. $6 to $10 worth of these goods is reckoned as the price of one frasilah (35lbs.) of ivory. The greater part of the route is by water, the canoes used are capable of accommodating fifty men, and four of these is the average number to each caravan.

The usual time for starting is in December or January when the river Tana is at its height and the country flooded, except in a few places where the banks on both sides are high ground. The route soon leaves the Ozy and enters the Tana by a deep but narrow channel, which is said to be an artificial canal. The passage of this canal occupies three hours, and the town of Chara is situated at its junction with the Tana. The next stage is to Simikaro, 4½ hours, and here the Pokomo country is entered, and the river is commonly known as the Mto Pokomo. The Wapokomo are an extraordinary people living in a country which the smallest freshet turns into a vast lake, and which during the annual rise of the river in December, January, and February is always under water. Their huts are erected on wooden stages to keep them out of the water, and from the nature of the country they can only cultivate in small patches, and the consequence is that they are constantly in want. They suffer very little from fever, and two natives from Lamo assured me that for years they had traded on this route, having huts and wives on each important stage; they rarely slept in the boats, yet they were remarkably free from illness. The great drawback they experienced was the plague of mosquitos, which they described as never absent; so numerous are these pests that the largest fires were useless in preventing their attacks, and where a native complains of these insects, they must be indeed venomous.

The Wapokomo are a mild and inoffensive race, and endure the many disadvantages of their country for the sake of the safety it affords them, the Gallas whose territory extends to the right bank of their river, having no canoes, and the Somalis, whose predatory excursions reach the country immediately north of theirs, which is also partly occupied by a Galla tribe, never caring to disturb these swampy villages. There are sixteen other stages in the country Pokomo after leaving Simikaro. The distances always calculated by time are as follows:—

Chadoro	2½ hours.
Kalindi	8 "

There is a large district taking the name of Kalindi, thinly populated, but rich in ivory. Large herds of elephants come down close to the villages during the floods.

Ngao	2½ hours.

Here the river spreads into a lake which is called 'Mchagababu, but the descriptions I got of this water were very vague.

Andamba ...	3 hours	† Mwina ...	2 days
Betere	2½ "	* Ndera ...	12 hours
Miatini	5 "	† Gwanu ...	12 "
Yuunda ...	4 "	† Kinakomba ...	9 "
Buu	9 "	† Ndura ...	8 "
* Ngatana ...	8 "	† Zubakhi ...	1½ days.

Malalulu	2½ days.

Malalulu is on the borders of the Masanya country, and caravans are refused permission to pass through it; even during the latter stages mentioned the people are more independent, and "garama" or black-mail has to be paid to the Chiefs.

At Malalulu the traders meet the Wasanya and Wakwavi. The former come from Malakote, 12 days' march, and Korokoro, 15 days' march further inland. The latter place is said to be near a large mountain, probably Kenia, where the river possibly has its sources. At any rate it is difficult to

* These two places supply ivory in considerable quantities.

† These places supply some ivory.

account for the flooding of the Tana, except on the supposition that it is caused by the melting of the snows on some lofty range of mountains which would take place during the hottest season, in this latitude about January to March, as the rainy season here on the coast does not commence till the end of April, and travellers report that further inland it comes on in June.

I was informed that although very savage, these tribes would be quite willing to admit strangers amongst them for the purpose of trade, but they insisted on also having the right to bring their produce safely to the coast. It appears that some years ago one of their trading parties which endeavoured to come down the river to Kipini had been seized and one of their number murdered, and that the messenger they sent to obtain redress was told by the Arabs that the Sultan's orders were to refuse permission to all the upper tribes to pass to the coast on any pretext.

The Banians at Lamo were however very enthusiastic as to the advantages to be obtained for their trade by the opening up of these countries.

Much of the ivory of the Ujanda and north Unyamwezi country is said to find its way by this route, this I think doubtful, but it is certain that were the road open it would compete successfully for the ivory from the shores of the Nyanza Lakes which at present goes through Egypt by the immensely long route of the Nile.

Moreover the distance is so short that the cultivation, for export, of coffee, there growing in perfection, and other produce never likely to pay for its carriage *viâ* the Nile, may eventually become profitable should communication by this line be established. If the difficult problem of the civilization of the wild tribes of inner Africa be surmountable, it will be by opening up facilities for commerce such as this that it will be solved, for in the absence of such inducements the, to them, distasteful work of cultivation will never progress beyond the servile labours of their women which for ages has sufficed to supply their wants.

Lamo.—Lamo is a town of about six thousand inhabitants, and is situated 2½ miles from the entrance of the harbour which has a somewhat dangerous bar during the south-west monsoon. The harbour shelves off towards the north into a broad but shallow lagoon which meets a creek having its mouth a few miles to the southward forming the island on which Lamo is situated. These creeks branch off in several directions, but the principal arm, called Lamo channel, runs northwesterly for about six miles into Manda Bay forming the islands of Katao and Manda, which are merely separated by a deep ditch entered by an extensive lagoon opposite Shela, the Somali suburb of the town. I believe good anchorage for large vessels will be found at the entrance of this lagoon. At high tide vessels drawing about 12 feet can safely enter the harbour except there is a heavy sea on. Dhows of the largest size enter at all times, and when leaving for the north go by way of the creek to Manda Bay, but there is reason for believing that this channel is gradually filling up, while at the same time the main entrance is said to be getting enlarged.

My impression is that when properly surveyed, Lamo will be found a fine harbour for steamers, and that the bar may be rendered deep enough for those of considerable draught through the medium of very simple artificial appliances.

There are here 51 houses of British subjects, namely, 14 Bohras, 1 Khoja, and 36 Hindus.

The principal exports are ivory, hides, millet, orchilla, sesamum, rafters, and cattle.

Most of this produce finds its way to Zanzibar through the hands of the Indians, and the sources from which it is derived are so varied that business progresses steadily throughout the year, instead of being confined to a few months followed by a long season of almost enforced idleness, as is the case at most of the ports on the coast.

The ivory comes by the Pokomo route above described, the hide and cattle trade is of course confined to the Mussulman community, who deal almost entirely with the Bush Somalis. These savages have a regular suburb of their own at Shela which is a source of considerable anxiety to the Governor. The millet and sesamum is grown in the neighbouring plantations on the mainland, the soil of the island being too sandy for anything but cocoanut and a few fruit trees, but many of these, which were flourishing last year, I found to have been laid waste by the Somalis who are gradually closing on the coast towns, and will, I fear, shortly commence a guerilla warfare which must seriously interfere with trade. Were these Bush tribes to give up their constant petty internal strife and unite against the Arab Government, nothing but European intervention could save the various towns north of the Ozy river from pillage and rapine, and the British subjects at Lamo are strongly alive to this fact, and none doubt that eventually it must happen unless the hands of the Governors are strengthened by the Sultan in a much more practical manner than there seems any probability of.

Orchilla weed is procured from the numerous narrow damp creeks which branch out from the main channel above described, many of them run from ten to fifteen miles inland.

The Indians and even European merchants at Zanzibar contract with the owners of 'Mtepes, who send crews to gather cargoes of this lichen, receiving an advance on signing of contract, but this trade is rapidly falling off in consequence of the low prices at present obtaining for the dye in Europe.

Zanzibar rafters are generally in demand, and are usually contracted for in a similar manner. 'Mtepes are the only vessels suitable for carrying such a cargo.

Abundance of bees wax and doubtless other products might be brought down from the interior, but its present state is entirely unfavorable to commercial enterprise.

The towns of Siwy, Paza, &c., are nominally within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Lamo, but he is instructed in no way to interfere, except in the collection of their customs duties which are supposed to pass through the head office and are included in the following return. In other respects these towns must be considered as belonging to a separate district.

Customs duties of Lamo and District.

	$
Total for the year 1872-73	13,861
Ditto ditto 1873-74	15,362
Increase for the latter year	1,501

The duties on most articles of export, up to date of this report, were calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

The collection from the native and Arab proprietors is here made entirely in kind, a Customs boat with two Banian clerks being constantly employed in visiting the plantations and bringing in the dues.

Patte, Siwy, Paza, and District.—Manda Bay at the north end of Lamo channel is nearly landlocked, but has a good entrance and a stretch of deep water close to Manda Island, which forms a safe anchorage for the largest vessels.

The north shore of this Bay is formed by the southern coast of a large island which contains the towns of Patte, Siwy (or Siu) Paza (or Rasini), Zingatini, and Tundua. The former is interesting only in an archæological point of view, still containing the ruins within well preserved walls of a town of about one hundred thousand inhabitants, but at present having only a population of about one hundred souls.

Siwy, about six miles north, is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, situated about one and a half miles up a strong creek navigable to large dhows only at high water. It is compactly built in a fork of the creek, and its situation is extremely low, yet the place is clean and healthy. The city was originally built in the form of an oblong square within four walls having nine fortified gates, the walls still exist, and some of the gates, and, unlike most of such remains on this coast, bear no trace of European or Persian design, though undoubtedly of some antiquity.

There are six British subjects here, namely, 1 Bohra and 5 Hindus, who all do a thriving trade.

The inhabitants call themselves Pumao, but are nearly allied to the Bajunia tribe, yet they cherish a deep enmity against the neighbouring town of Paza, the head-quarters of that tribe, and were it not for the constant watchfulness and firm government of Sa'id bin Hilal, the Arab Governor, who occupies the strong fort separated by a narrow creek but commanding the town, they would long ago have rebelled and the old strife have been renewed which, until they were conquered by the late Sultan Sayyid Majid, made the island a perpetual battle-field.

Owing to a few years' peace the place is rapidly increasing in commercial importance, and if the Somalis can be kept off from the mainland plantations opposite, this progression is likely to continue.

It is in an agricultural point of view that I propose to consider this island and its plantations on the mainland, particularly that portion included in the district of Siwy.

The soil of the island is extremely light and friable, though not generally sandy, it has everywhere a substratum of porous limestone rock probably of coralline formation. Though not suitable for cereals, it seems all that could be desired for tropical fruits and vegetables, and though skilful cultivation has only been carried on for a few years, the effects have surprised the natives. The great drawback at first was want of water, but a good supply is now readily obtained by sinking wells about twelve feet into the rock. They have begun to import camels, by whose means the regular system of irrigation similar to that employed at Maskat is already commenced; oxen are not found strong enough here for this work.

The products now successfully cultivated are tobacco, tambun, cocoanuts, bananas, and dates, besides water-melons and nearly every kind of tropical fruit.

Tobacco is largely exported to the towns on the coast, and is of a fine quality and flavour. It is likely to become a staple export. Tambun (pân), a leaf much used (in conjunction with betel-nut) by all natives and Indians, grows more readily than in any part of the Sultan's dominions; there are large gardens of it, and during the north-east monsoon it is even sent as far as Zanzibar, where it is found difficult to rear.

Cocoanuts grow in profusion, and are principally used to brew the native beer (tembo) which from Lamo to Tula is generally used as a beverage even by strict Moslems.

Bananas are largely grown, and form almost as general an article of diet as millet, in fact supplying the place of manioc (cassava), which is but little cultivated here.

But the luxuriant growth of the date palm is the most notable feature connected with agriculture in this district. The date has been tried throughout the Zanzibar dominions and has rarely been found to fruit; I believe Dar-es-Salam has proved an exception, but even here the fruit does not ripen properly. At Siwy, however, this palm seems to prosper as completely as in the Persian Gulf. I inspected more than a hundred trees averaging from three to six years old, and though utterly neglected and choked with weeds, all those of five and six years' growth were completely laden with fruit, and many of the mere bushes of three years were in full bearing. The trees were of two kinds, red and white, "kush." I carefully examined them and cut several spikes of fruit and found all without the slightest trace either of insect or mildew, whereas all date trees I have before examined either at Zanzibar or on the coast have been infected with both. The Governor informed me that last year they had nearly as good a show of fruit which ripened thoroughly, early in the north-east monsoon. He has now sent to Maskat for a large quantity of young trees of the best sorts.

This freedom from insects, above referred to, appears to apply to the whole of this district and that of Patte, for during a stay of some days I did not observe an insect of any kind upon the trees or vegetables either under cultivation or growing wild, and the natives assured me they were equally free from them during the wet season.

In concluding a description of Siwy it may be mentioned that more aged persons and very young children were seen here than I ever before observed in a foreign town.

Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are reared in this district; the latter are very fine specimens of the Somali breed, and are largely exported, as is also Sûmli, or ghee, which is preferred by the Hindus on the coast, who use it with all their food, to that from any other district.

The towns of Tundua and Zingatini on the eastern and north-eastern sides of the island are small, and the inhabitants devote themselves almost entirely to the breeding of cattle, sheep, and goats.

Paza, called generally by the natives Rasini, is a town of about five thousand inhabitants; it is the residence of the Bajunia Chief, Mzee Saif. Though only 6½ miles north of Siwy, one seems to be visiting an entirely different country. Doubtless this is principally owing to the large proportion of black alluvial soil on the banks of the creek up which it is situated, and which is nearly dry at low tide, but the habits of the people, who are dirty and lazy, seriously affect the town, which presents a strong contrast to the cleanliness of Siwy; it is most unhealthy, and both it and the country round are constantly enveloped in a damp mist; mosquitos, ants and other insects swarm everywhere, and cultivation seems to be confined to the necessaries of life.

There are three Hindu British subjects here.

On the mainland opposite the towns of Siwy and Paza large plantations stretch for some miles inland belonging to the respective towns. Here large quantities of millet and sesamum are grown;

but most of the slaves employed in the cultivation go over at daylight and return to the towns at sunset, the country being unhealthy, and lions numerous and unusually troublesome. The channel here is about 3 miles wide. During my visit a fresh trouble occurred, which I fear will ruin these mainland settlements, the Bush Somalis having come down and killed or carried off many slaves and cattle in the most distant of them, at the same time committing other wanton destruction of property.

The Bajunia country proper however is up to the present time free from Somali attacks. It may be said to extend from Taka, nearly opposite Paza creek to the Shamba river, just south of Tula. Here the country becomes more hilly and healthy, and many proprietors resident at Paza have large tracts of country under cultivation. The Chief and his brothers cultivate nearly the whole of the country from Kwyhoo to Kionga, but they are beginning to feel the want of more labour owing to our action with regard to the slave-trade.

Kionga and Shakani are the two other ports in the Bajunia country; their principal trade is in cowries which are dried all along this coast.

Tula can hardly now be included in the Bajunia country, being under a local Chief who is directly responsible to the Governor of Kismayu. He receives, however, no protection from that quarter and every now and then predatory bands of Somalis come across the mainland at low water and lift the cattle of the inhabitants who themselves escape to the bush. The cattle here are extremely fine, and like the Somalis the people live principally on milk.

There are a few large dhow owners here who do a good trade up the creeks, and two Indian houses are represented by Swahili Agents, one of which is thinking of withdrawing, doubtless in consequence of the small demand for manufactured goods since the cessation of the slave-trade which was here carried on to a large extent, but this feature is temporary only, and honest trade will soon be found to replace the illegal traffic. There is a large trade in cowries here.

The mainland opposite which bears evidence of having once been under cultivation, has quite relapsed into forest; within three miles of the shore I observed gazelle, the blue-crested guinea-fowl, in large numbers, also three varieties of antelope, hares, immense baboons, giraffes, and the prints of lions, a plain proof that the country has long been deserted by mankind.

Kismayu.—This town is simply a Somali colony, but is likely rapidly to increase if under a sensible and energetic Governor. The present man is all that could be desired, being extremely firm and, when necessary, severe with these unmitigated savages who are mostly of the Kurblalla tribe, and yet encouraging them to trade and allowing them to settle though only well under the guns of the fort.

The principal trade is in hides, and the customs are collected either at Lamo or Zanzibar, to which most of the cargoes are consigned.

There are two British subjects, Bohras, here and a Hindu house represented by an Arab.

Kismayu is not an easy port to enter, and the landing is very unsafe and inconvenient.

From the river Jub, ten miles north of Kismayu, to Brava the country is entirely in the hands of the Somalis, and dhows give this coast a wide berth, as death or captivity would almost certainly be the lot of any crew stranded thereon. It cannot therefore be looked upon at present as part of the Zanzibar dominions, though the Governor of Kismayu is already talking of annexing the principal mouth of the abovementioned river.

Brava.—This town is situated 130 miles north of Kismayu and in common with all the ports on the Banadir is a most difficult place at which to load or discharge cargo. It is however most conveniently situated as a market for the produce of the south Somali country, and were the Government stronger and the country more safe the export of hides alone would make it a considerable commercial centre.

There are several caravan routes from the interior to this town all suitable during a great part of the distance for camel transport, and one to Bandera on the Jub, 12 days' march, appears once to have been a regular highway to this capital of south Somali land, and would undoubtedly be re-opened were the adjoining tribes once tranquillized. There are three British subjects, two Bohras and one Khoja, residing during the shipping seasons, namely, from March till June and September till November, the exact dates depending on the breaks in the monsoons when alone vessels can lie here.

I was unable to get at the customs statistics here owing to the Customs Master having been driven out of the town by the Somalis who will not tolerate the presence of a Hindu. He had left a Sheheri Arab clerk, who however had no accounts in his possession. The Customs Master was living under the protection of the Governor of Merka, where I was unable to proceed. Cotton grows freely here, it is of good quality and long staple, and is largely woven into a fine cloth by the natives.

Merka.—This town, which is 58 miles north of Brava, is rapidly increasing in importance and, it is said, will shortly become quite a colony of British Indians who have long wished to bring their wives and families to the healthy ports of the Banadir, but have been deterred by fear of the Somalis. Now that the Sultan has provided Merka with a strong force for its protection, they are flocking to it in considerable numbers, and even the Hindus are talking of obtaining a dispensation from their Rajas to permit of their bringing their families to this place.

Mogdisho.—This town has only been conquered by the Sultan's troops a few months. The Governor of Merka skilfully availed himself of the quarrels of two rival factions in capturing this place, and a fort will doubtless be at once erected here.

Washeikh.—I believe His Highness the Sultan lays claim to this town, whose Sultan and people however in no way recognize him, neither has he any representative in the district. This place is beginning to attract caravans from the interior owing to the circumstances detailed in the accompanying report respecting the new scale of customs duties in the Zanzibar dominions.

My object in this first report has been to give a general sketch of commerce and agriculture on this coast hitherto so little visited. I have however carefully prepared the way for obtaining in future years reliable statistics, having spared no pains in impressing upon Customs Masters and other influential British subjects the responsibility incurred in giving other than accurate information to British Consular Officers visiting their districts, and it has generally appeared to me that this advice has been received as appropriate.

(Sd.) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,

Her Majesty's Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Zanzibar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the previous four years.*

		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	25,14,750	7,39,729	32,54,479	26,10,686	7,05,676	33,16,362	24,67,088	5,36,469	30,03,557	28,80,320	4,70,620	33,50,940	31,24,995	6,02,617	37,27,612
	Nett ...	...	...	32,23,338	...	...	32,70,183	...	...	29,74,608	...	...	33,07,505	31,12,589	5,90,113	37,02,702
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	14,33,488	1,31,866	15,65,354	17,08,914	1,19,318	18,28,232	14,79,250	1,21,671	16,00,921	15,79,904	1,28,884	17,08,788	18,36,891	2,81,279	21,18,170
	Nett ...	...	...	14,04,786	...	...	15,81,110	...	...	14,71,384	...	...	15,59,839	18,32,311	2,74,730	21,07,041
SINDH ...	Gross ...	72,926	41,498	1,14,424	67,828	80,409	1,48,237	62,918	36,700	99,618	60,287	39,559	99,846	79,673	81,858	1,61,531
	Nett ...	...	...	1,14,115	...	...	1,47,710	...	...	98,803	...	...	98,465	75,146	80,308	1,55,454
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	5,05,012	4,38,520	9,43,532	5,55,409	3,51,494	9,06,903	5,81,633	4,45,125	10,26,758	6,00,161	4,01,495	10,01,656	6,37,977	4,24,504	10,62,481
	Nett ...	...	...	9,31,900	...	...	8,94,414	...	...	10,14,960	...	...	9,89,688	6,32,537	4,23,255	10,55,792
B. BURMA	Gross ...	1,81,796	7,75,692	9,57,488	2,78,946	14,84,949	17,63,895	2,81,817	12,80,841	15,62,658	3,90,453	9,33,782	13,24,235	2,71,747	16,27,368	18,99,115
	Nett ...	...	...	9,53,608	...	...	17,35,879	...	...	15,15,687	...	...	12,39,799	2,69,644	15,55,225	18,24,869
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	47,07,972	21,27,305	68,35,277	52,21,783	27,41,846	79,63,629	48,72,706	24,20,806	72,93,512	55,11,125	19,74,340	74,85,465	59,51,283	30,17,626	89,68,909
	NETT ...	...	...	66,27,747	...	...	76,29,296	...	...	70,75,442	...	...	71,95,296	59,22,227	29,23,631	88,45,858

N. B.—1. The nett collections for five years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments Refunds and Drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burmah for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April, May and June only.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

TRADE REPORTS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF AND MUSCAT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 624—163, dated Bushire, the 18th June 1875.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL E. C. ROSS, H. B. M.'s Political Resident, Persian Gulf,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, Simla.

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, Trade Reports for the Persian Gulf and Muscat for the year 1874-75.

Memo. showing number of Returns accompanying the Trade Report of the Residency, Persian Gulf.

1 Statement showing Imports into and Exports from Calcutta, from and to Persian Gulf, during the year 1873-74.
2 Return showing the Import and Export Trade between Bombay and Persian Gulf for the year 1873-74.
3 Statement showing Imports into and Exports from Kurrachee, from and to Persian Gulf, in 1873-74.
4 Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
5 Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Bombay and Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
6 Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Kurrachee and Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
7 Table showing the average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bushire during twelve months in 1874.
8 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire in 1874.
9 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bushire in 1874.
10 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.
11 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.
12 Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bahrain during twelve months in 1874.
13 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874.
14 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1874.
15 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.
16 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.
17 Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during twelve months in 1874.
18 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee during the year 1874.
19 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee during the year 1874.
20 Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bunder Abbass during twelve months in 1874.
21 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.
22 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.
23 Memorandum on the Opium Trade of Persia with three accompaniments marked A, B and C.

Report on Trade of the Persian Gulf for 1875.

The Report on Trade for the year 1873 being intended as the first of a series was prefaced by some general remarks on the subject, which, so far as the circumstances are unaltered, need no repetition.

During the year 1874, a weekly line of mail steamers commenced running between India and the Persian Gulf and Busrah, and although the direct line of steamers between London and Busrah was temporarily discontinued, this service is about to be re-established on an improved system by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The statistical information collected for the year 1874 will be found in a set of tabular statements of similar form to those submitted with the last annual report with the addition of the contrasted statements exhibiting the increase and decrease of imports and exports at the ports of Bushire and Bahrain as compared with those of the previous year.

The memorandum on the subject of the opium trade of Persia drawn up by Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, which accompanies the report, will be seen to contain interesting information on that subject.

There has been a very marked falling off in trade as regards the Persian Coast, during the year under report. At the port of Bushire the decrease is shown in both imports and exports and amounts to an aggregate of over eighteen lakhs of rupees. This decrease would have been still greater, but for the removal of the prohibition on the export of grain, and increased exportation of opium.

The Persian market is supposed to be still overstocked, and a further depression of trade may be expected.

The harvests in the south have been but scanty, and though the return probably covers the outlay, it will scarcely do more.

The same impediments to trade as were alluded to in the previous report still exist in Southern Persia, except perhaps it may be allowed that the efforts of His Royal Highness the Governor General of Fars, have rendered the caravan roads in his province more secure than they were.

The hopes that had been formed of reforms and innovations tending to develope the resources and improve the communication seem, as regards the south of Persia, far from realization.

The remarks which were previously advanced regarding the difficulties which beset the British merchants in Southern Persia, and the requirements to facilitate commerce, might be repeated at the present time with increased emphasis.

	In 1872-73.	
Decrease from 1869-70	...	Rs. 61,70,051
	In 1873-74.	
Decrease	...	Rs. 9,87,878

The tables 1 to 6 which have been obligingly supplied by the Collectors of Customs of Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee, show the continued diminution of the value of the trade between India and the Persian Gulf.

Statement showing Imports into Calcutta from Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value.
IMPORTS.	Rs.
Drugs and Medicines	4,879
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	5,969
Fruits and Vegetables	1,18,374
Jute, and Manufactures of	4,442
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	3,938
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	7,182
Salt	1,94,842
Shells	10,490
Stationery other than Paper	6,145
All other articles which are not included in any of the above classes	8,344
Total ...	3,64,605

CALCUTTA;
Custom House,
The 19th February 1875.

Statement showing the Exports from Calcutta to Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value.
EXPORTS.	Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	
Apparel	2,104
Cotton, Manufactures of	5,428
Grain and Pulse	11,58,504
Hides and Skins	2,250
Indigo	7,44,200
Silk, Raw	51,131
Do., Manufactures of	41,324
Sugar and other Saccharine matter	53,280
Tobacco	5,573
All other articles which are not included in any of the above classes	10,813
Total ...	20,74,607
Foreign Merchandise.	
All other articles, &c.	5,086
Grand Total ...	20,79,693

T. B. LANE,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

Return showing the Import and Export Trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf for the year 1873-74.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Remarks.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
1873-74 ...	46,96,403	29,17,008	76,13,411	83,07,970	10,71,755	93,79,725	

BOMBAY;
Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
The 20th February 1875.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Statement showing Imports into Kurrachee from Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value.
	Rs.
IMPORTS.	
Animals, living	1,640
Apparel	679
Cotton, Raw	19,614
Do. Piece Goods	90
Drugs and Medicines—	
Brimstone	1,575
Other sorts	3,478
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	6,173
Fruits and Vegetables—	
Other sorts	3,58,796
Grain and Pulse	11,307
Hides and Skins	10,956
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	1,724
Seeds	7,507
Shells	1,467
Silk, and Manufactures of—	
Raw	3,345
Piece Goods	4,400
Spices	925
Timber and Wood, and Manufactures of	529
Wool, Raw	14,575
Do., Manufactures of	631
All other articles	6,234
Total	4,55,645
Treasure	33,901
Grand Total	4,89,546

Statement showing Exports from Kurrachee to Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.		Value.
		Rs.
EXPORTS.		
Indian Produce and Manufactures.		
Apparel		615
Cotton, Manufactures of		4,899
Drugs and Medicines		3,545
Grain and Pulse		90,251
Hides and Skins		2,655
Indigo		2,80,432
Jute, Manufactures of		5,147
Oils		59,140
Seeds, Oil		4,529
Spices		70
Tea		561
All other articles		7,614
		4,59,458
Foreign Merchandise.	Rs.	
Cotton, Manufactures of	29,116	
Liquors	5,147	
Metals, Wrought	132	
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	1,775	
Sugar and other Saccharine matter	18	
All other articles	3,317	
		39,505
Total		4,98,963
Treasure		1,25,775
Grand Total		6,24,738

KURRACHEE;
Custom House,
The 1st August 1874.

W. T. COLE,
Collector of Customs.

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70	7,31,345	23,85,061	
1870-71	26,010	28,55,372	
1871-72	2,70,395	29,44,328	
1872-73	4,19,942	27,69,317	
1873-74	3,64,605	20,79,693	

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	1,16,31,735	1,08,41,455	These figures are inclusive of treasure.
1870-71 ...	99,29,739	99,98,975	
1871-72 ...	75,51,740	91,50,229	
1872-73 ...	76,40,841	95,98,802	
1873-74 ...	76,13,411	93,79,725	

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	15,21,194	5,98,857	These figures are inclusive of treasure.
1870-71 ...	11,36,600	8,36,037	
1871-72 ...	6,18,356	11,01,132	
1872-73 ...	6,03,115	5,07,579	
1873-74 ...	4,89,546	6,24,738	

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bushire during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.
" B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—EUROPEAN.	England	4	600	2,400
	Java	5	350	1,750
	Mauritius	1	400	400
	Mail Steamers	36	1,000	36,000
	Other Merchant Steamers	15	1,170	17,550
	Pilgrim Steamers	2	500	1,000
	TOTAL ...	63	...	59,100
B.—NATIVE CRAFT.	India	19	120	2,280
	Zanzibar	5	120	600
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf and Bahrain	38	30	1,140
	Persian Coast and Mekran	85	35	2,975
	Muskat and Dependencies	6	75	450
	Koweit, Busreh and Kateef	57	50	2,850
	TOTAL ...	210	...	10,295
	GRAND TOTAL ...	273	...	69,395

N. B.—The above details have been collected at Bushire and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,50
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20
Flints	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flint locks	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00
Guns	3,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,00
Gun barrels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	60
Pistols	2,000	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00
Powder	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Candles	1,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00
Canvas, Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	5,00
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	200	...	1,00
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	22,000	...	...	23,50
Clocks and Watches	4,000	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,00
Coal	56,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,00
Cocoanuts	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50
Coffee	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	3,900	4,800	...	17,7
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5
Confectionery—											
Preserves	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds	4,35,000	...	10,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,85,0
Masulipatam Piece Goods	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,0
Thread and Twist	20,400	...	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,4
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	21,000	...	25,5
Dates, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	1,6
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	1,600	...	1,8
Drugs and Medicines—											
Aloes	...	...	2,700	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	3,3
Alum	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1
Arsenic	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Camphor	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,6
Cassiafistula	...	...	750	3,000	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	6,4
Cod-liver Oil	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quinine	...	...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,
Salep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,
Choob Cheenee (Sarsaparilla)	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,
Senna leaves	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	1,
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Gallnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	
Red Ochre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	
Sundrac	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	200	...	
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Alook (Wild Almonds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2
Tamarind	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	
Fuel—											
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,500	...	...	38
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1
Furniture	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glass—											
Bangles	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Looking (Mirrors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	
Panes	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ware	...	...	800	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	
Gold-embroidered Cloth	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gold Lace	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,400	...	
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	
Rice	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	1
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	9,000	...	2
Hides and Skins	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	4,000	500	800	...	
Indigo	...	...	800	...	...	...	4,000	1,500	3,300	...	2,
Bengal	...	...	2,44,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jamporee	...	...	84,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khyrporee	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	7,500	...	1,500	...	
Leather, Manufactures of—											
Shoes, Boots, &c.	...	300	...	800	...	...	...	...	700	...	
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	120	...	...	
Liquors	...	18,500	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lucifers	...	800	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the year 1874—*continued.*

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mats—											
China	...	...	600	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	300	...	800
Bags...	...	...	1,800	...	...	2,500	...	...	600	...	4,900
Reed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000
Metals—											
Brass, &c.	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	600	500	...	1,500
Iron	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Lead	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Quicksilver	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Spelter or Zinc	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Steel	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Tin, pig	...	...	63,200	51,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,900
Tin plates	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600
Oil—											
Cocoanut	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Jingelly	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Naphtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480
Rape-seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
Turpentine	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk ...	...	...	300	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	700
Otto of Rose	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	800
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
Porcelain and Chinaware ...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Fish, dry	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,000	1,500	...	...	5,500
Ghee...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	1,500	...	33,500
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	1,000
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800
Cummin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	...	...	3,150
Silk, Manufactures of ...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cardamoms	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Cinnamon	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
Ginger, dry	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Pepper	...	...	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	35,000
Turmeric	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750
Stationery	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Sugar Candy	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Sugar, Crushed	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Sugar, Loaf	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Sugar, Soft—											
Batavia	...	...	...	5,89,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,89,000
Bengal ... ... / Mauritius and Siam ...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Tea	...	...	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
Tobacco—											
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	7,600
Tobacco, Manufactures of—											
Cheroots and Cigars ...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Snuff	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Timber and Wood—											
Planks of all kinds ...	...	...	2,500	...	200	300	...	...	...	...	3,000
Rafters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,500
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	8,000
Woollen Goods—											
Broadcloth	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	5,000
Shawls, Cashmere ...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
All other kinds not included in above	3,500	...	78,500	...	...	...	800	1,300	2,700	...	86,800
Total ...	5,55,500	...	19,72,310	6,43,850	6,900	17,380	39,200	1,54,520	78,540	4,500	34,72,700
Specie	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	15,000	28,000	32,000	...	1,25,000
Grand Total ...	5,55,500	...	20,22,310	6,43,850	6,900	17,380	54,200	1,82,520	1,10,540	4,500	35,97,700

N. B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources and parties well informed of the actual import and export trade of Bushire and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bushire during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf & Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—												
Horses ...	...	...	92,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.												
Caps, Percussion	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	230	...	...	...	500
Flint locks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	150	...	...	...	250
Guns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
Pistols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500
Powder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	300
Swords ...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Candles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	400	100	...	...	800
Cattle—												
Goats, Sheep, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	6,000
Chunam and Lime ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	280	4,800	...	...	7,880
Coir and Coir Rope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	750	...	...	1,250
Cotton Goods—												
Piece Goods of all kinds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	37,000	16,000	...	...	71,000
Thread and Twist ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	8,500	...	...	14,500
Cotton, Raw ...	...	...	64,000	...	...	...	10,000	1,250	7,500	...	...	82,750
Dates ...	...	...	20,000	14,000	...	...	4,000	9,000	...	...	...	47,000
Date-juice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400
Drugs and Medicines—												
Aloes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300	400	...	...	900
Alum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150	...	...	300
Assafœtida ...	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	10,850
Camphor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	260	...	...	520
Cassiafistula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	440	...	...	600
Quinine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	120
Sal-Ammoniac ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	200
Salep ...	...	...	800	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	825
Senna leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	300	...	...	460
Dyeing & Colouring Materials—												
Gallnuts ...	...	...	9,000	11,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,250
Madder-roots ...	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	720	...	2,400	...	...	25,620
Safflower ...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Almonds ...	...	...	36,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	36,500
Alook (wild Almond) ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	400	150	300	...	...	1,050
Figs ...	...	...	230	...	...	...	100	...	80	...	...	410
Khismis ...	...	...	4,500	2,500	...	...	300	...	900	300	...	8,500
Raisins ...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	600	220	850	220	...	4,890
Tamarind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	800	...	...	1,120
Grain and Pulse—												
Barley ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Grain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	300	...	...	...	660
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	1,000	...	...	...	6,100
Wheat ...	...	35,700	19,500	97,500	32,500	6,500	13,000	...	...	1,800	...	2,06,500
Gum, Persia ...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Hides and Skins ...	...	...	17,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,600
Lemons, dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Liquors—												
Ale, Spirits, Wines, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
Metals—												
Lead ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	360	220	...	...	730
Steel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	400	...	...	900
Tin, pig ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	9,000	...	...	9,600
Opium ...	4,66,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,86,400	14,52,800
Perfumery—												
Rose-water ...	...	...	32,000	12,000	400	1,000	200	...	300	...	...	45,900
Provisions & Oilman's Stores—												
Ghee ...	...	...	1,500	12,500	...	...	4,200	1,050	...	...	...	19,250
Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	90	...	...	240
Seeds—												
Anchoochak ...	...	...	210	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	410
Anis ...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Black ...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Cummin ...	...	...	7,800	7,900	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	21,700
Quince ...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Silk, Raw ...	...	...	1,25,000	...	...	...	160	...	240	...	...	1,25,400
Spices—												
Capsicum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	30	...	...	70
Cardamoms...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Cinnamon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	...	920
Ginger, dry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	450	2,100	...	...	3,450
Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	700	1,100	...	...	5,300
Turmeric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	720	3,100	...	...	4,900
Sugar, Loaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	1,600
Sugar, soft—												
Batavia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	850	45,000	...	...	46,450
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	2,000	1,000	...	...	4,800
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	450	600	...	...	1,750
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	1,250	...	12,150	...	...	28,400
Wax (Bees') ...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Wool ...	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500
Woollen Goods—												
Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	93,800	...	1,700	...	900	...	...	96,400
All other kinds not included in above ...	...	...	28,600	...	450	...	1,850	...	1,200	...	...	32,100
Total ...	4,66,400	35,700	5,35,240	1,65,650	1,48,150	13,700	90,695	58,790	1,42,730	2,320	9,86,400	26,45,775
Specie ...	...	...	1,48,000	...	...	...	1,13,000	1,85,000	...	...	...	4,46,000
Grand Total ...	4,66,400	35,700	6,83,240	1,65,650	1,48,150	13,700	2,03,695	2,43,790	1,42,730	2,320	9,86,400	30,91,775

N. B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources and parties well informed of the actual import and export trade of Bushire and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the years 1873.	For the years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,000	1,500	500	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	16,110	19,120	3,010	...
Candles	7,500	6,000	...	1,500
Canvas, Country	2,700	5,000	2,300	...
Cattle	800	1,000	200	...
Chunam and Lime	22,300	23,500	1,200	...
Clocks and Watches	12,000	15,000	3,000	...
Coal	22,000	56,000	34,000	...
Cocoanuts	1,600	1,500	...	100
Coffee	24,500	17,700	...	6,800
Coir and Coir Rope	3,200	2,560	...	640
Confectionery	1,200	1,600	400	...
Cotton Goods	18,87,500	15,87,400	...	3,00,100
Dates	24,000	25,500	1,500	...
Dates, dry	1,400	1,600	200	...
Date-juice	1,600	1,800	200	...
Drugs and Medicines	36,930	34,360	...	2,570
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	7,870	6,230	...	1,640
Earthenware	2,000	1,700	...	300
Fruits and Vegetables	13,550	2,440	...	11,110
Fuel	27,300	39,800	12,500	...
Furniture	1,300	2,500	1,200	...
Glass	12,610	10,040	...	2,570
Gold-embroidered Cloth	9,000	6,000	...	3,000
Gold Lace	300	750	450	...
Grain and Pulse	50,760	44,400	...	6,360
Hides and Skins	20,000	6,500	...	13,500
Indigo	4,20,750	4,02,400	...	18,350
Jute, Manufactures of	11,750	15,000	3,250	...
Leather, Manufactures of	2,000	1,800	...	200
Lemons, dry	6,000	4,000	...	2,000
Lemon-juice	300	200	...	100
Liquors	33,700	26,300	...	7,400
Lucifers	2,000	2,000	...	...
Mats	10,600	12,450	1,850	...
Metals	1,49,440	1,44,900	...	4,540
Mill-stones	480	600	120	...
Oil	8,300	7,300	...	1,000
Opium	4,000	...	...	4,000
Pearls	16,000	10,000	...	6,000
Perfumery	10,700	1,900	...	8,800
Porcelain and Chinaware	8,000	7,000	...	1,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	55,100	39,000	...	16,100
Salt	1,250	1,000	...	250
Saltpetre	300	400	100	...
Seeds	4,700	3,950	...	750
Silk, Manufactures of	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
Spices	83,640	66,150	...	17,490
Stationery	15,000	12,000	...	3,000
Sugar Candy	2,400	4,800	2,400	...
Sugar, Crushed	5,000	1,000	...	4,000
Sugar, Loaf	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
Sugar, Soft	6,29,000	6,01,000	...	28,000
Tallow	500	1,500	1,000	...
Tea	48,000	36,000	...	12,000
Tobacco	12,000	7,600	...	4,400
Tobacco, Manufactures of	1,300	1,650	350	...
Timber and Wood	9,900	7,500	...	2,400
Wax (Bees')	2,400	3,000	600	...
Wool	10,000	8,000	...	2,000
Woollen Goods	52,000	21,000	...	31,000
All other kinds not included in above	1,45,980	86,800	...	59,180
Total ...	39,85,520	34,72,700	72,330	5,85,150
Specie	6,17,405	1,25,000	...	4,92,405
Grand Total ...	46,02,925	35,97,700	72,330	10,77,555

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the years 1873.	For the years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,35,000	92,000	...	43,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	18,205	8,950	...	9,255
Candles	700	800	100	...
Cattle	7,000	6,000	...	1,000
Chunam and Lime	11,200	15,000	3,800	...
Clocks and Watches	3,000	...	...	3,000
Cocoanuts	750	...	...	750
Coffee	12,200	7,880	...	4,320
Coir and Coir Rope	1,600	1,250	...	350
Cotton Goods	1,08,800	85,500	...	23,300
Cotton, Raw	1,85,600	82,750	...	1,02,850
Dates	56,000	47,000	...	9,000
Dates, Dry	280	...	...	280
Date-juice	600	400	...	200
Drugs and Medicines	23,312	14,775	...	8,537
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	44,100	49,870	5,770	...
Fruits and Vegetables	93,309	52,470	...	40,839
Gold Thread	6,800	...	...	6,800
Grain and Pulse	13,200	2,18,260	2,05,060	...
Gum, Persia	2,100	3,000	900	...
Hides and Skins	51,280	17,600	...	33,680
Indigo	52,800	...	...	52,800
Lemons, Dry	3,000	1,200	...	1,800
Liquors	3,736	1,100	...	2,636
Metals	42,560	11,230	...	31,330
Opium	12,57,520	14,52,800	1,95,280	...
Pearls	46,500	...	...	46,500
Perfumery	67,210	45,900	...	21,310
Porcelain and Chinaware	288	...	...	288
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	33,120	19,250	...	13,870
Saltpetre	180	240	60	...
Seeds	33,768	31,310	...	2,458
Silk, Raw	1,73,880	1,25,400	...	48,480
Spices	15,635	15,040	...	595
Sugar, Crushed	1,280	...	...	1,280
Sugar, Loaf	3,000	1,600	...	1,400
Sugar, Soft	97,250	46,450	...	50,800
Tallow	3,000	4,800	1,800	...
Tea	4,800	1,750	...	3,050
Tobacco	56,000	28,400	...	27,600
Timber and Wood	3,600	...	...	3,600
Wax (Bees')	3,960	4,800	840	...
Wool	28,000	22,500	...	5,500
Woollen Goods	1,24,000	96,400	...	27,600
All other kinds not included in above	37,210	32,100	...	5,110
Total ...	28,67,333	26,45,775	4,13,610	6,35,168
Specie	10,53,396	4,46,000	...	6,07,396
Grand Total ...	39,20,729	30,91,775	4,13,610	12,42,564

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bahrain during twelve Months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN,
" B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or Description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—European.	Mail Steamers	15	640	9,600
	Total ...	15	...	9,600
B.—Native Craft.	India	34	122	4,148
	Zanzibar	8	91	728
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf	95	11	1,045
	Persian Coast and Mekran	70	32	2,240
	Muskat and Dependencies	15	22	330
	Busreh and Koweit	460	13	5,980
	Aden and Red Sea	15	92	1,380
	Total ...	697	...	15,851
	Grand Total ...	712	...	25,451

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500	...	22,500
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Apparel	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Flint Locks	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Powder	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	1,150
Shot	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Swords	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	550	...	6,250
Goats, Sheep, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,000	...	...	65,000
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Clocks and Watches	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	775
Coffee	...	...	99,000	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	1,11,000
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	10,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,750
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	...	3,55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,55,000
Thread and Twist	...	...	31,500	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	36,500
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	32,400	...	...	36,000
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,500	...	1,22,500
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	15,000
Drugs and Medicines—											
Aloes	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	250
Alum	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Assafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Arsenic	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Camphor	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
Cassiafistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Quinine	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Sulphur	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	625
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Gallnuts	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	1,125
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
Red Ochre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Sundrac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50
Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Other kinds	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Alook (Wild Almond)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Khismis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	550
Pistachio Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
Tamarind	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Fuel—											
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	40,000
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	1,250	...	5,250
Glass—											
Bangles	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Looking (Mirrors)	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Ware	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Gold Thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,250	...	2,500
Gold-embroidered Cloth	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	525
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	...	1,550
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
Rice	...	...	3,60,000	...	...	1,80,000	...	...	95,000	...	6,35,000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,000	...	...	1,75,000
Gum, Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	41,000	...	53,500
Indigo—											
Khyrpooree	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Leather, Manufactures of—											
Shoes, Boots, &c.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	225	500	...	1,025
Lemons, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	1,600
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
Lucifers	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Mats—											
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	850
Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	4,500

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874 — *continued.*

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metals—											
Copper	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	6,000
Iron	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Lead	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Quicksilver	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Steel	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Tin, Pig	...	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
Oil—											
Fish	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	12,500	12,500	...	...	50,000
Cocoanut	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Jingelly	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Linseed	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Naphtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	650
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Otto of Roses	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,500	...	4,500
Porcelain and China-ware ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400
Fish, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	11,000	...	16,000	...	37,000
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	1,50,000	...	2,00,000
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Anis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
Cummin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Coriander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Quince	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
Sesame	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
Silk, Manufactures of ...	...	...	33,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	7,500	...	45,500
Silk, Raw	...	...	3,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000	...	7,000
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Cardamoms	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Cinnamon	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cloves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Ginger, Dry	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Nutmegs	...	...	35	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	75
Pepper	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
Turmeric	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Stationery	...	...	2,035	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,035
Sugarcandy	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Sugar, Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	750
Sugar, Soft—											
Bengal	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Mauritius and Siam ...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	80,000	...	1,20,000
Tea	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	45,000	5,000	...	1,00,000
Timber and Wood—											
Planks of all kinds ...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Rafters	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	26,000
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000
Woollen Goods—											
Broadcloth	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Shawls of Kerman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	350
Abba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	30,000	...	40,000
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	4,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,650
Total ...	...	...	10,18,245	...	32,290	2,63,200	23,500	5,46,060	6,31,615	12,385	25,27,2[illegible]
Specie	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	15,000	5,02,000	...	6,17,0[illegible]
Grand Total ...	...	...	11,18,245	...	32,290	2,63,200	23,500	5,61,060	11,33,615	12,385	31,44,2[illegible]

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry, and have been compiled by Mr. George Luc[illegible] Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencie .	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	Te Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Horses	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	750
Canvas, Country	...	...	2,800	...	13,900	2,400	2,400	2,400	10,200	900	35,000
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	1,600
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,500	...	42,500
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Cotton Goods of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,44,500	...	2,44,500
Dates	...	...	12,000	...	4,000	16,000	20,000	...	...	20,000	72,000
Dates, Dry	...	...	15,500	...	...	48,500	...	...	...	...	64,000
Drugs and Medicines—											
Sal-Ammoniac... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	240	...	400
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	600
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	700
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,800
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,000	...	1,22,000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,500	...	66,500
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	40,000
Indigo—											
Khyrpooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	250	...	1,500
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	...	...	7,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
Lemons, Dry, Citrons, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	450	2,300	875	2,125	...	5,750
Lucifers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Mats—											
Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	1,550	...	3,000
Metals—											
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,000	...	4,000
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	250	...	800
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	400	...	500
Tin, Pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500	...	2,500
Oil—											
Jingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2,500	...	3,000
Pearl Shells	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	800
Otto of Roses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Porcelain and China-ware ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Fish, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	...	15,500
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500
Silk, Manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	11,200	...	14,000
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	3,250
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	1,250
Roses, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	1,750
Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	750	...	1,000
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Sugarcandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	...	1,500
Sugar, Soft—											
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	5,500	...	7,500
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,500	...	17,500
Woollen Goods—											
Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	900
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	6,500	...	500	3,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	500	22,500
Total ...	...	...	47,700	...	18,400	73,850	28,200	1,73,335	4,89,765	21,400	8,52,650
Pearls	...	...	20,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	21,00,000
Grand Total ...	...	...	20,47,700	...	18,400	73,850	28,200	1,73,335	5,89,765	21,400	29,52,650

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry, and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the Years 1873.	For the Years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living ...	12,400	32,500	20,100	...
Apparel	1,000	1,100	100	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	2,075	3,100	1,025	...
Cattle	76,000	71,250	...	4,750
Chunam and Lime	6,000	6,000	...	...
Clocks and Watches	1,500	1,000	...	500
Cocoanuts	800	775	...	25
Coffee	1,32,500	1,11,000	...	21,500
Coir and Coir Rope	12,500	10,750	...	1,750
Cotton, Manufactures of	4,30,400	3,91,500	...	38,900
Cotton, Raw	43,500	36,000	...	7,500
Dates	1,25,000	1,22,500	...	2,500
Date-juice	10,000	15,000	5,000	...
Drugs and Medicines	3,585	3,960	375	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	4,050	10,275	6,225	...
Fruits and Vegetables	15,025	14,250	...	775
Fuel	45,250	45,250	...	...
Glass	3,000	3,075	75	...
Gold-embroidered Cloth	2,500	3,000	500	...
Gold Thread	2,400	2,500	100	...
Grain and Pulse	9,32,960	8,17,125	...	1,15,835
Gum, Persia	100	100	...	...
Hides and Skins	43,500	53,500	10,000	...
Indigo	10,000	11,000	1,000	...
Leather, Manufactures of	1,000	1,025	25	...
Lemons, Dry, and Lemon-juice	2,500	2,100	...	400
Liquors	500	...	...	500
Lucifers	2,500	2,500	...	...
Mats	5,300	5,350	50	...
Metals	20,950	19,050	...	1,900
Oil	57,700	57,225	...	475
Opium	650	650	...	...
Perfumery	12,400	10,500	...	1,900
Porcelain and China-ware	5,000	5,000	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,48,900	2,38,400	...	10,500
Salt	1,200	1,200	...	...
Saltpetre	1,000	1,000	...	...
Seeds	810	1,375	565	...
Silk, Manufactures of	45,500	45,500	...	...
Silk, Raw	800	7,000	6,200	...
Spices	14,300	13,375	...	925
Stationery	3,100	3,035	...	65
Sugarcandy	1,500	1,500	...	...
Sugar, Loaf	1,870	750	...	1,120
Sugar, Soft	18,300	19,000	700	...
Tallow	1,20,000	1,20,000	...	...
Tea	200	100	...	100
Tobacco	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
Timber and Wood	42,500	37,000	...	5,500
Wax (Bees')	200	200	...	...
Wool	2,000	20,000	18,000	...
Woollen Goods	47,900	43,300	...	4,600
All other kinds not included in above	650	4,650	4,000	...
Total	26,75,275	25,27,295	74,040	2,22,020
Specie	6,12,000	6,17,000	5,000	...
Grand Total	32,87,275	31,44,295	79,040	2,22,020

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the Years 1873.	For the Years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living	...	7,400	7,400	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	750	750	...	...
Canvas, Country	33,000	35,000	2,000	...
Cattle	...	1,600	1,600	...
Chunam and Lime	2,000	2,000	...	...
Cocoanuts	400	400	...	...
Coffee	44,000	42,500	...	1,500
Cotton, Raw	11,000	10,000	...	1,000
Cotton Goods of all kinds	2,86,000	2,44,500	...	41,500
Dates	80,000	72,000	...	8,000
Dates, Dry	60,000	64,000	4,000	...
Drugs and Medicines	400	400	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	625	600	...	25
Fruits and Vegetables	5,750	1,700	...	4,050
Grain and Pulse	3,21,750	1,90,300	...	1,31,450
Hides and Skins	38,000	40,000	2,000	...
Indigo	1,250	1,500	250	...
Jute, Manufactures of	10,000	10,000	...	...
Lemons, Dry, and Citrons	1,250	5,750	4,500	...
Lucifers	1,000	1,000	...	...
Mats	3,000	3,000	...	...
Metals	10,800	10,800	...	...
Oil	3,000	3,000	...	...
Pearl Shells	15,000	2,500	...	12,500
Perfumery	2,800	2,800	...	...
Porcelain and China-ware	2,000	2,000	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	21,500	21,500	...	...
Saltpetre	500	500	...	...
Silk, Manufactures of	13,000	14,000	1,000	...
Silk, Raw	3,250	3,250	...	...
Spices	7,000	7,000	...	...
Stationery	1,000	1,000	...	...
Sugarcandy	1,000	1,500	500	...
Sugar, Soft	6,000	7,500	1,500	...
Tobacco	18,000	17,500	...	500
Woollen Goods	1,000	900	...	100
All other kinds not included in above	...	22,500	22,500	...
Total ...	10,06,025	8,52,650	47,250	2,00,625
Pearls	21,00,000	21,00,000	...	...
Grand Total ...	31,06,025	29,52,650	47,250	2,00,625

Table showing average tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN.
" B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A. European.	None	...	...	...
B. Native Craft.	India	24	60	1,440
	Red Sea	15	45	675
	Muskat and Dependencies	150	12	1,800
	Persian Coast and Mekran	270	9	2,430
	Busreh, Koweit, and Kateef	350	29	9,800
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrain	26	24	624
	Total ...	835	...	16,769

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by the Agent at Shargah, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—												
Horses	...	...	7,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,190
Cotton, Raw	10,305	...	1,38,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,455
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000
Dates, dry	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—												
Henna Leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	18,000
Madder-roots ...	...	...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
Other kinds ...	...	...	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Almonds	...	...	1,22,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,928
Figs	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260
Khismis	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Pistachio Nuts ...	...	...	44,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,480
Raisins	...	...	1,75,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,488
Walnuts	...	...	8,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,832
Grain and Pulse—												
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,200
Wheat	5,154	...	...	...	20,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	26,154
Gum, Persia	2,320	...	3,88,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,91,030
Hides and Skins ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	420
Mats—												
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,400	1,34,400
Provisions & Oilman's Stores—												
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	750
Silk, Raw	...	...	27,000	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	47,000
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	6,585	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	8,985
Wool	...	...	2,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,000
Woollen Goods—												
Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	7,800	...	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,800
TOTAL ...	17,779	...	11,73,743	...	58,585	21,000	31,170	...	22,700	...	1,34,400	14,59,377
Specie	...	...	2,94,044	...	...	...	8,425	...	4,000	...	...	3,06,469
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,779	...	14,67,787	...	58,585	21,000	39,595	...	26,700	...	1,34,400	17,65,846

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by a British Merchant at Bunder Abbass, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Muskat Political Agency for 1874-75.

TRADE.

The annexed returns show the approximate value of imports and exports during the year. A marked increase is observable over those of the preceding year. Though Muskat is by far the principal commercial depôt of Oman, the ports of Soor and Sohar import goods from India and the Gulf independently, and as the enforcement of customs duties is practically in abeyance at those places, they are gradually drawing away a good deal of the trade from Muskat.

The chief production of the country and one of the staple foods of the people are dates, and great losses are suffered this year in consequence of a great portion of the crop being destroyed by heavy and unseasonable rains. This would have caused great distress had it not been for the unusual cheapness of grain in Persia and Busreh which was imported in large quantities.

Rice was also largely imported during the year.

The customs have been farmed for $ 120,000 which is probably much under the actual receipts.

The exchange has averaged during the year from Rs. 208 to 220.

A.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Muskat during twelve months, 1874-75.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.
" B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average Number.	Average Tonnage of each vessel.	Total average Tonnage.
A—European and American.	Coal Vessels ...	1	1,300	1,300
	America ...	4	750	3,000
	Calcutta ...	18	800	14,400
	Mauritius ...	5	400	2,000
	Singapore ...	1	350	350
	Persian Gulf Ports ...	5	300	1,500
	Mail Steamers ...	81	1,000	81,000
	Other Steamers ...	12	1,000	12,000
	Cape of Good Hope ...	1	200	200
	TOTAL ...	128	6,100	1,15,750
B—Native Craft.	India ...	400	100	40,000
	Persian Gulf ...	100	100	10,000
	Zanzibar ...	40	150	6,000
	Yemen ...	60	100	6,000
	Mekran ...	50	100	5,000
	TOTAL ...	650	550	67,000
A. & B.	GRAND TOTAL ...	778	6,650	1,82,750

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

B.

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1874-75.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To	Remarks.
Dates, Pressed ...	... Bags	94,000	221,000	India, Yemen and America.	
" Dry ...	... "	43,000	220,000	India.	
Fish Sounds ...	... "	50	1,500	Ditto.	
Cotton ...	... Bales	800	20,000	Ditto.	
Shark Fins ...	... Bags	2,000	15,000	Ditto.	
Red Ochre (Mugur) ...	... "	6,000	2,000	Ditto.	
Salt ...	... Loads	7,000	14,000	Ditto.	
Fish ...	... No.	50,000	7,000	Mauritius and India.	
Dried Limes ...	... Bags	800	8,000	Busreh.	
Other Fruits ...	...	...	20,000	India.	
Mother O'Pearl ...	... Bales	1,000	30,000	Ditto.	
Pearls	...	...	30,000	Ditto.	
Sugar	... Bags	600	5,000	Yemen.	
Henna	... "	400	1,700	Busreh.	
Cotton Fabrics ...	... Boxes	160	80,000	Zanzibar.	
Date Juice	... Dubbas	500	1,400	India.	
Black Dates... ...	... Pots	10,000	1,400	Ditto.	
Almonds	... Bales	125	1,300	Ditto.	
Zeebeeb	... "	800	6,500	Ditto.	
Plums	... Boxes	40	300	Ditto.	
Madder	... Bags	150	1,300	Ditto.	
Assafœtida	... "	30	700	Ditto.	
Walnuts	... "	100	800	Ditto.	
Garlic	... "	150	600	Zanzibar.	
Wheat	... Kandies	6,000	13,000	Mauritius.	
Wood	... Korees	800	3,000	India and Busreh.	
Planks	... "	400	5,000	Busreh.	
Cotton	... Bags	1,500	3,000	India.	
Ghee	... Dubbas	300	4,000	Mauritius.	
Sulphur	... Bales	1,000	3,000	India.	
Cowries	... Bags	2,000	5,500	Ditto.	
Rose Water	... Carabays	2,000	2,500	Ditto.	
Hulwa	... ...	...	15,000	Ditto.	
Goat's Hair	... Bales	500	4,000	Busreh.	
Arabian Canvas ...	... Tans	700	4,000	Yemen.	
Total Value ...			751,400		

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Pol. Agent and Consul, Muskat.

C.

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1874-75.

From	Articles.		Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India.	Rice (Bengal)	... Bags	77,835	340,850	
	" (Malabar)	... Mooras	30,650	55,500	
	Sugar	... Bags	5,000	50,000	
	Silk Goods	... Bales	97	20,000	
	Gooraccoo	... Casks	100	400	
	Musk	... Tins	20	1,500	
	Aloes Wood	... Boxes	11	2,500	
	Cotton Stuffs	... Bales	1,600	203,000	
	" Cloth (Blue)	... "	253	25,000	
	Thread	... "	631	50,000	
	Broadcloth	... Tans	136	2,000	
	Copper	... Boxes	8	1,000	
	Damaged Cotton	... Bales	800	1,000	

C—*continued.*

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1874-75—*continued.*

	Articles.		Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India—*continued.*	Wax Candles	Boxes	50	250	
	Surrungee	Bales	80	800	
	Indigo	Casks	10	2,000	
	Purwas	"	...	...	
	Sweet Oil	Cans	6,538	50,000	
	Coffee	Bags	1,324	37,000	
	Pepper	"	472	6,300	
	Gunny	"	...	...	
	Turmeric	"	342	4,000	
	Spice	Bales	83	2,900	
	Sugar Candy	Casks	242	1,700	
	Rope	Kandies	101	2,000	
	Iron-ware	...	...	3,000	
	Frankincense	Bags	100	1,900	
	Tin and Lead	Pieces	406	4,300	
	Cinnamon	Boxes	226	2,000	
	Saffron	"	20	3,000	
	Gold thread	...	...	2,000	
	Wood	...	...	4,000	
	Turkey Red	Bales	19	5,000	
	Semsem Oil	"	...	...	
	Alum	Casks	40	300	
	Red Rice and Wheat	Kandies	31	500	
	Monkey Nuts	Bags	308	1,200	
	Dyes	"	60	800	
	Bajree	Kandies	27	350	
	Tea	"	...	...	
	Sandal wood chips	Bags	53	500	
	Canvas	"	...	...	
	Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquor	...	...	7,500	
	Oil Seeds	Bags	114	300	
	Dry Cocoanuts	Bales	150	700	
	Steel	Casks	48	250	
	Dry Ginger	Bales	12	75	
	Betel Nuts	"	21	300	
	Brass	"	...	...	
	Camphor	Boxes	7	250	
	Nutmegs	Bags	3	100	
	Colored Handkerchiefs	Boxes	4	400	
	Chintzes	"	75	12,000	
	Jagree	Pots	180	400	
	Clay	Bags	170	500	
	Myrabolams	Bales	71	200	
	Tar	Casks	184	750	
	Hemp	Bales	1,570	6,000	
	Kerosine Oil	Boxes	50	150	
	Lucifer Matches	"	23	300	
	Dubbas (empty)	No.	509	500	
	Paper	Boxes	4	200	
	Fresh Cocoanuts	No.	3,000	60	
	Dal	Bags	10	60	
	Tamarind	"	186	350	
	Shawls and Loongees	...	...	600	
	Nuts	...	...	100	
	Seeds	...	...	600	
	Delft	...	...	5,000	
	Miscellaneous Articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, Oilman's Stores, &c.	...	...	10,000	
	Total ...		...	936,195	
Persian Gulf, Bushehr and Mekran Coast.	Dates, Pressed	Bales	17,000	25,000	
	Dates, Dry	"	3,750	21,500	
	Silk	"	104	35,000	
	Zebeeb	"	892	7,200	
	Raisins	"	...	...	
	Saltpetre	"	292	1,500	
	Saffron	Kandies	...	...	
	Jowaree	Bags	2,362	22,000	
	Jeera	Boxes	763	4,000	
	Opium	Bales	10	3,000	
	Cotton	"	3,800	23,000	
	Walnuts	"	120	1,000	
	Pistachio Nuts	"	21	500	
	Almonds	"	146	1,500	

C—*continued.*

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1874-75—*continued.*

From	Articles.		Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Persian Gulf, Bushreh and Mekran Coast—*contd.*	Vetches	Kandies	118	2,500	
	Barley	"	660	4,500	
	Wheat	"	4,931	90,000	
	Moong	"	324	4,000	
	Rice	"	319	4,500	
	Madder	...	...	...	
	Assafoetida	Bags	151	2,100	
	Myrtle leaves	"	1,050	2,100	
	Millet seeds	"	12	300	
	Carpet rugs	Bales	14	1,000	
	Mat bags	No.	1,50,000	10,000	
	Salt	Loads	8,000	1,700	
	Red Ochre (Mugur)	"	1,200	2,400	
	Pearls	...	...	4,000	
	Mother O'Pearl	...	...	30,000	
	Sulphur	Bales	1,400	3,700	
	Dry roses	"	390	3,000	
	Gall nuts	Bag	1	20	
	Ghee	Dubbas	1,700	40,500	
	Silk	Bales	37	7,000	
	Rose-water	Karboys	3,000	3,500	
	Reed pens	Bales	38	1,400	
	Pomegranates	"	...	...	
	Figs	Bags	39	300	
	French Beans	Kandies	10	250	
	Skins	Korees	30	750	
	Goat's Hair	Bags	500	4,000	
	Yellow wood	"	172	1,500	
	Suet	"	20	200	
	Gunpowder	"	100	800	
	Canvas	Tans	116	500	
	Plums	Boxes	43	300	
	Budr Bud	Bales	4,000	20,000	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as Matting, Raw Cotton, Chemicals, &c.		...	8,000	
	Total ...		...	451,320	
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	...	...	...	
	Gum	Bags	96	900	
	Frankincense	"	147	1,000	
	Cloves	"	7	300	
	Chintz	"	...	...	
	Cowries	"	2,000	5,500	
	Cocoanuts	No.	1,00,000	1,700	
	Wood	Kandies	1,000	4,000	
	Jowaree	"	30	800	
	Attar of roses	...	...	5,000	
	Matchlocks	...	...	...	
	Monkey nuts	Bags	100	300	
	Loaf Sugar	Boxes	2	50	
	Antimony	"	...	...	
	Paper	"	4	200	
	Dragon's blood	Pots	24	750	
	Wild Cypress Seeds	Bags	361	15,000	
	Arabian Gum (Mukl)	"	32	200	
	Saffron	"	...	...	
	Shumna	"	553	2,500	
	Suet	"	20	200	
	Aloes	Musucks	441	3,000	
	Ambergris	Boxes	10	1,200	
	Civet	Horns	8	200	
	Fish Oil	...	...	4,000	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	2,000	
	Total ...		...	48,800	
Mauritius and Batavia.	Sugar	Bags	500	6,000	
	Total ...		...	6,000	

C—*continued.*

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1874-75—*continued.*

From	Articles.		Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Singapore.	Coffee	Bags	50	1,200	
	Frankincense	Boxes	31	7,500	
	Pepper	Bags	50	700	
	Sugar Candy	Casks	200	600	
	Sugar	Bags	300	2,000	
	Rice	"	100	4,000	
	Lead	Pieces	20	400	
	Planks	Korees	540	7,000	
	Incense	Boxes	46	800	
	Total ...		...	24,200	
	TOTAL IMPORTS.				
From India ...	... ...			936,195	
Persian Gulf and Mekran	... ...			451,320	
South Coast and Africa	... ...			48,800	
Mauritius and Batavia	... ...			6,000	
Singapore ...	... ...			24,200	
	Grand Total	...		1,466,515	

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

D.

Contrasted Statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muskat.

Estimate for 1874-75.

A.—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.
B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
A.				
Coal Vessels	1	1	...	...
America	4	4	...	...
Calcutta	14	18	4	...
Mauritius	3	5	2	...
Singapore	2	1	...	1
Persian Gulf Ports	...	5	5	...
Mail Steamers	50	81	31	...
Other Steamers	2	12	10	...
Cape of Good Hope	...	1	1	...
Total ...	76	128	53	1
B.				
India...	450	400	...	50
Persian Gulf	103	100	...	3
Zanzibar	50	40	...	10
Yemen	40	60	20	...
Mekran	40	50	10	...
Total ...	683	650	30	63
A. & B. Grand Total ...	759	778	83	64

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

E.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Muskat.

Estimate for the year 1875.

Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dates, pressed	255,000	221,000	...	34,000
Dates, dry	200,000	220,000	20,000	...
Fish sounds	1,500	1,500	...	...
Cotton	32,000	20,000	...	12,000
Shark Fins	7,000	15,000	8,000	...
Red ochre	200	2,000	1,800	...
Salt	9,000	14,000	5,000	...
Fish	4,000	7,000	3,000	...
Dried Limes	3,500	8,000	4,500	...
Other fruits	30,000	20,000	...	10,000
Mother O'Pearl	20,000	30,000	10,000	...
Sugar	5,000	5,000	...	...
Henna	1,500	1,700	200	...
Cotton fabrics	43,000	80,000	37,000	...
Date-juice	550	1,400	850	...
Black Dates	1,000	1,400	400	...
Almonds	2,000	1,200	...	800
Zeebeeb	1,700	6,500	4,800	...
Plums	200	300	100	...
Madder	900	1,300	400	...
Assafœtida	250	700	450	...
Walunts	125	800	675	...
Garlic	600	600	...	...
Wheat	13,000	13,000	...	...
Wood	1,000	3,000	2,000	...
Planks	500	5,000	2,500	...
Cotton-seeds	3,500	3,000	...	500
Ghee	1,500	4,000	2,500	...
Sulphur	350	3,000	2,650	...
Cowries	3,500	5,500	2,000	...
Rose-water	600	2,500	1,900	...
Hulwa	15,000	15,000	...	...
Goat's Hair	...	4,000	4,000	...
Arabian Canvas	...	4,000	4,000	...
Total ...	677,975	751,400	130,725	57,300

F.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat.

Estimate for the Year 1874-75.

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India.	Rice (Bengal)	...	340,850	...	39,950
	Rice (Malabar)	436,300	55,500		
	Sugar	28,000	50,000	22,000	...
	Silk Goods	31,000	20,000	...	11,000
	Gooraccoo	500	400	...	100
	Musk	400	1,500	1,100	...
	Aloes wood	6,500	2,500	...	4,000
	Cotton Stuffs	220,000	203,000	...	17,000
	Cotton Cloth (Blue)	43,000	25,000	...	18,000
	Thread	60,000	50,000	...	10,000

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*continued.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India.	Broadcloth	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
	Copper	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
	Damaged Cotton	1,500	1,000	...	500
	Wax Candles	400	250	...	150
	Surrungee	1,000	800	...	200
	Indigo	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Purwas	15,000	...	...	15,000
	Sweet-oil	20,000	50,000	20,000	...
	Coffee	37,000	37,000	...	...
	Pepper	5,000	6,300	1,300	...
	Gunny	6,000	...	...	6,000
	Turmeric	1,600	4,000	2,400	...
	Spice	8,300	2,900	...	5,400
	Sugar-candy	700	1,700	1,000	...
	Rope	900	2,000	1,100	...
	Iron-ware	2,300	3,000	700	...
	Frankincense	2,500	1,900	...	600
	Tin and Lead	3,200	4,300	1,100	...
	Cinnamon	1,200	2,000	800	...
	Saffron	5,000	3,000	...	2,000
	Gold Thread	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
	Wood	2,300	4,000	700	...
	Turkey Red	7,200	5,000	...	2,200
	Semsem Oil	7,500	...	...	7,500
	Alum	400	300	...	100
	Red Rice and Wheat...	6,500	500	...	6,000
	Monkey Nuts	2,000	1,200	...	800
	Dyes	400	800	400	...
	Bajree	180	350	170	...
	Tea	1,200	...	...	1,200
	Sandal Wood Chips	1,000	500	...	500
	Canvas	200	...	...	200
	Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquor... ...	1,000	7,500	6,500	...
	Jowaree	1,100	...	...	1,100
	Oil Seeds	800	300	...	500
	Dry Cocoanuts	350	700	350	...
	Steel	400	250	150	...
	Dry Ginger	500	75	...	425
	Betel-nuts	400	300	...	100
	Brass	200	...	...	200
	Camphor	250	250	...	...
	Nutmegs	250	100	...	150
	Coloured Handkerchiefs	200	400	200	...
	Chintzes	10,500	12,000	1,500	...
	Jagree	2,000	400	...	1,600
	Clay	300	500	200	...
	Myrabolams	...	200	200	...
	Tar	...	750	750	...
	Hemp	...	6,000	6,000	...
	Kerosine Oil	...	150	150	...
	Lucifer Matches	...	300	300	...
	Dubbas (Empty)	...	500	500	...
	Paper	...	200	200	...
	Fresh Cocoanuts	...	60	60	...
	Dal	...	60	60	...
	Tamarind	...	350	350	...
	Shawls and Loongees	...	600	600	...
	Nuts	...	100	100	...
	Seeds	...	600	600	...
	Delft-ware	...	5,000	5,000	...
	Miscellaneous Articles such as Cutlery, Preserved Provisions, Oilman's Stores, &c. ...	...	10,000	10,000	...
	Total ...	1,005,930	936,195	86,540	156,975

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*continued.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Persian Gulf, Bussreh and Mekran Coast.	Dates ...	52,000	25,000	...	27,000
	Dates, Dry	25,000	21,500	...	3,500
	Silk ...	21,000	35,000	1,400	...
	Zebeeb ...	3,000	7,200	4,200	...
	Raisins ...	200	...	...	200
	Saltpetre	2,000	1,500	...	500
	Saffron ...	...	...	...	...
	Jowaree ...	6,000	22,000	16,000	...
	Jeera ...	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	Opium ...	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
	Cotton ...	25,000	23,000	...	2,000
	Walnuts	4,000	1,000	...	3,000
	Pistachio Nuts	135	500	365	...
	Almonds	4,000	1,500	...	2,500
	Vetches ...	1,600	2,500	900	...
	Barley ...	2,000	4,500	2,500	...
	Wheat ...	29,000	90,000	61,000	...
	Moong ...	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	Rice ...	5,500	4,500	...	1,000
	Madder ...	22,000	...	...	22,000
	Assafœtida	1,000	2,100	1,100	...
	Myrtle Leaves	2,500	2,100	...	400
	Millet Seeds	1,200	300	...	500
	Carpet Rugs	1,600	1,000	...	600
	Mat Bags	11,000	10,000	...	1,000
	Salt ...	10,000	17,000	7,000	...
	Red Ochre (Mugur) ...	1,000	2,400	1,400	...
	Pearls ...	20,000	40,000	20,000	...
	Mother o'Pearl	15,000	30,000	15,000	...
	Sulphur ...	500	3,700	3,200	...
	Dry Roses	1,600	3,000	1,400	...
	Gallnuts...	2,000	20	...	1,980
	Ghee ...	43,000	40,500	...	2,500
	Silk ...	9,000	7,000	...	2,000
	Rose-water	800	3,500	2,700	...
	Reed-pens	1,500	1,400	...	100
	Pomegranates	250	...	...	250
	Figs ...	1,300	300	...	1,000
	French Beans	200	250	50	...
	Skins ...	200	750	550	...
	Goat's Hair	1,000	4,000	3,000	...
	Yellow Wood	200	1,500	1,300	...
	Gunpowder	500	800	300	...
	Suet ...	...	200	200	...
	Canvas ...	...	500	500	...
	Plums ...	...	300	300	...
	Budr Bud	...	20,000	20,000	...
	Miscellaneous Articles such as Matting, Raw Cotton, Chemicals, &c. ...	...	8,000	8,000	...
	Total ...	341,785	451,320	184,965	75,430
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee ...	...	...	...	...
	Gum ...	500	900	400	...
	Frankincense	300	1,000	700	...
	Cloves ...	800	300	...	500
	Chintz ...	...	...	...	...
	Cowries ...	2,800	5,500	2,700	...
	Cocoanuts	2,700	1,700	...	1,000
	Wood ...	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
	Jowaree ...	600	800	200	...
	Attar of Roses	2,000	5,000	3,000	...
	Matchlocks	7,000	...	...	7,000
	Monkey Nuts	1,600	300	...	1,300
	Loaf Sugar	450	50	...	400
	Antimony	200	...	...	200
	Paper ...	1,000	200	...	800
	Dragon's Blood	2,000	750	...	1,250
	Wild Cypress Seeds ...	9,000	15,000	6,000	...

F—*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat—*concluded.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75—*concluded.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
South Arabia and Africa—*contd.*	Arabian Gum (Mukl)	600	200	...	400
	Saffron	300	...	...	300
	Shunna	700	2,500	1,800	...
	Suet	250	200	...	50
	Aloes	3,000	3,000	...	...
	Ambergris	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Civit	...	200	200	...
	Fish Oil...	...	4,000	4,000	...
	Miscellaneous	...	2,000	2,000	...
	Total ...	38,800	48,800	23,200	12,800
Mauritius and Batavia.	Sugar	25,000	6,000	...	19,000
	Total ...	25,000	6,000	...	19,000
Singapore.	Coffee	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Frankincense	600	7,500	6,900	...
	Pepper	...	700	700	...
	Sugar Candy	...	600	600	...
	Sugar	...	2,000	2,000	...
	Rice	...	4,000	4,000	...
	Lead	...	400	400	...
	Planks	...	7,000	7,000	...
	Incense	...	800	800	...
	Total ...	600	24,200	23,600	...
	TOTAL IMPORTS.				
From India		...	...	936 195	...
" Persian Gulf and Mekran		...	...	451,320	...
" South Coast and Africa		...	...	48,800	...
" Mauritius and Batavia		...	...	6,000	...
" Singapore		...	...	24,200	...
	Grand Total ...			1,466,515	...

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

Memorandum on the cultivation and exportation of Opium in Persia.

Opium is cultivated principally in Yezd and Ispahan, and partly in the districts of Khorasan, Kerman, Fars and Shushter.

The opium grown in Yezd is considered to be better than that in Ispahan and elsewhere, owing to the climate and soil of that place being better adapted for the growth of the drug. But the district of Yezd, notwithstanding the existence of a large cultivable area, is not capable of any considerable extension of the cultivation of opium, owing to the insufficiency of the means, both natural and artificial of irrigation.

Ispahan, however, differs from Yezd in this latter respect, as it abounds in streams and rivers, and is capable of greater extension of the cultivation of the drug. But the cultivation of cotton and cereals takes up a large part of those resources and tends in no small degree to reduce the culture of opium.

A few years ago, the profits of the opium trade having attracted the attention of the Persians, almost all available or suitable ground in Yezd, Ispahan, and elsewhere was utilized for the cultivation of opium to the exclusion of all cereals and other produce.

It was then supposed by some that the opium cultivation would be indefinitely extended in Persia. But circumstances eventually showed that such could not be the case.

The attempt of the natives to enrich themselves by cultivation and growth of a profitable article of trade and their neglect to provide for the necessaries of life, combined with drought and other circumstances, resulted in the famine of 1871-72.

The costly experience then gained has made the Persians more careful and provident, and they are now using a limited space for the cultivation of opium.

The largest produce they had in Persia, a few years ago, did not exceed 2,600 cases, it has since been reduced to some 2,000 cases, as shown in the accompanying Table marked A.

The quantity exported during last year, *viz.*, between 1st January and 31st December 1874, was 2,002 cases, as per annexed Table marked B.

Of this 583 cases were the produce of the crop of 1873-74 and 1,419 that of 1874-75.

The probable export for the year 1874-75 is estimated at 2,030 cases, as per appendix marked C.

The crop comes to hand in May and June, and the great part of the opium finds its way at the shipping ports between September and January.

The shipping ports are Bushire and Bunder Abbass. The whole produce of Ispahan and Fars is brought to Bushire. The produce of Khorasan and Kerman is taken to the Yezd market; and this together with that of Yezd itself, are sent partly to Bushire partly to Bunder Abbass.

The opium has hitherto been carried by English steamers running monthly between England and the Persian Gulf. The portion which is intended for China is trans-shipped at Suez on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. This route is selected in view to avoid the duty levied at British Indian ports.

The exportation of opium from Persia during the year 1874 was as follows :—

Vide Table B.	To Hong-Kong cases 1339, and Singapore 80 ...	1,419
	To London	583
	TOTAL CASES ...	2,002

The Persian opium, it is said, is not much liked in China, owing to its having a peculiar flavour caused by the mixture of a large quantity of oil during process of preparation, and owing also to its being sometimes found adulterated.

It however finds a somewhat better market in London, inasmuch as it contains, on an average, a large quantity of morphia.

The greater part of the Persian opium taken to London is thence sent to the Continent and to America.

Prior to the opening of steam communication on the Persian Gulf some opium used to be sent from Persia by land to Constantinople, whence it found its way to the Continent. But that route has since been altogether given up.

About 100 cases of opium (in cakes) are brought annually to Persia from Herat. This is taken to the Yezd market. From Yezd also a quantity of opium prepared in the shape of small sticks or cylinders is sent for consumption in Herat.

A small quantity of stick opium is consumed in Persia itself.

No opium whatever is known to be imported into Persia from other places.

The 25th January 1875.

GEO. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

A.

Estimate of the quantity of opium cultivated annually in Persia between the years 1868-69 and 1874-75.

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT WHEREIN CULTIVATED.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71. *	1871-72. *	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	REMARKS.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Khorasan ...	100	100	80	50	80	100	100	* Decline consequent on drought and famine.
Kerman ...	100	150	50	30	50	100	100	
Yezd ...	500	850	350	250	450	650	650	
Ispahan ...	700	1,300	650	450	700	1,000	1,000	
Neereez in Fars ...	80	100	50	50	50	100	100	
Shiraz and Kazrun in Fars ...	70	100	40	30	60	100	100	
Shushter ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
TOTAL ...	1,560	2,610	1,230	870	1,400	2,060	2,060	

GEO. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

B.

Statement showing the manner in which Opium was exported from Persia during the year 1874-

Date of Export.	Port of Export.	By what vessels.	To what Ports.			Total of export from each port.		Grand Total.	Remarks
			Hong-Kong.	Singapore.	London.	Bushire.	Bunder Abbass.		
1874.			Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Jan. to March ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Mesopotamia"	224	62	39	325	...	510	Of the cr 1873-74
April to June ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Gunga," "Lorne" and "Red Gauntlet"	154	...	31	185			
Ditto ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Gunga" ...	73	...	...	...	73	73	
July to Sep. ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Timsah" ...	128	3	124	255	...	1,306	Of the cr 1874-75.
Oct. to Dec. ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Mesopotamia" and "Agean" ...	647	15	389	1,051			
Ditto ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Agean" ...	113	...	...	...	113	113	
		Total ...	1,339	80	583	1,816	186	2,002	

GEO. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian

C.

Statement showing the probable export of Opium from Persia during the year 1874-75.

Date of Export.	Port of Export.	By what vessels.	To what Ports.			Total of export from each port.		Grand Total.	Remarks
			Hong-Kong and Penang.	Singapore.	London.	Bushire.	Bunder Abbass.		
Sep. to Dec. 1874	Bushire ...	S. S. "Timsah" "Mesopotamia" and "Agean" ...	Cases	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Dec. 1874 ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Agean" ...	775	18	513	1,306	...	1,419	
Jan. 1875 ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Rokeby" ...	113	...	...	...	113		
			99	...	47	146	...	146	
Jan. 1875 ...	Total exports up to date ...		987	18	560	1,452	113	1,565	
Ready for shipment at Bushire			...	...	...	73	...	335	
Ready for shipment at Bunder Abbass			...	...	...	...	262		
Probable export up to end of season at Bushire ...			...	...	...	100	...	130	
Ditto ditto at Bunder Abbass...			...	...	...	...	30		
				Total	...	1,625	405	2,030	

GEO. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian G

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

Year.	From 1st April to 31st July 1875.									
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	94,170	834,695	51,712	368,847	74,452	405,964	39,626	195,876	259,960	1,805,382
1872-73 ..	99,405	881,089	67,329	483,877	69,424	378,617	51,180	252,994	287,338	1,996,577
1873-74 ...	91,463	810,697	63,716	451,002	72,785	396,767	53,731	265,544	281,695	1,924,030
1874-75 ...	96,890	848,362	60,554	409,113	69,054	377,817	47,899	236,774	274,397	1,872,066
1875-76 ...	96,156	824,760	67,680	463,720	75,792	422,068	56,796	280,751	296,424	1,991,299
Average ...	95,617	839,920	62,198	435,316	72,301	396,246	49,846	246,388	279,962	1,917,870

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of July 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Kharreef Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah High Level, Section I. ...	1,269	412·43	3,119	2,070	1,633	6,822	112	...	112	6,934	8,889	21·28	29·92	22·81
		Tolidundah ...	675	114·78	2,533	2,455	306	5,294	29	...	29	5,323	7,191			
		Matchgong ...	1,300	45·79	304	...	12	316	72	...	72	388	1,900			
			650	12·49	139	...	25	164	47	...	47	211	1,758			
	Total of the month ...		...	...	6,095	4,525	1,976	12,596	260	...	260	13,856(a)	19,828	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	15,862	2,808	1,179	19,649	176	...	176	19,825	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	675	670·96	15,206	22,940	4,834	42,980	...	...	...	42,980	47,901	12·51	23·63	20·21
	Howrah ...	Paschkoorah ...	300	89·90	...	5,930	2,124	8,054	...	...	...	8,054	7,940	9·52	16·53	5 years. 19·85
	Total of the month ...		...	...	15,206	28,870	6,958	51,034	...	...	...	51,034(b)	55,841	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	22,646	20,595	12,609	55,841	...	...	...	55,841	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	21,301	33,395	8,934	63,630	260	...	260	63,890	75,668	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	38,508	23,394	13,788	75,690	176	...	176	75,866	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a). The details of column 13 are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	12,531
Ditto of Re. 1-8	53
Ditto of Re. 3	12
Total	12,596

Perennial—	
Sugarcane	179
Maldi	14
Garden produce	68
Brinjals	14
Plantains	3
Saru	2
Garden-nut	1
Total	260

(b) The area leased up to the end of the month is [illegible] acres 51,034, *i. e.*—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1-8	50,651
Ditto of Re. 3-4	383
Total	51,034

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th August 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains throughe

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cambu, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam ...	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	22 8	21 2	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	21 6	21 6	21 6	19 8	21 8	22
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	12 5	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	20 3	23 4	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	12 6	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	29 8	30 5	24 5	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	10 3	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 4	16 6	16 6	13 3	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	26
	Bellary ...	14 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 0	21 6	22 7	31 9	22 6	22 6	22
	Kurnool ...	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 1	15 0	15 0	12 9	21 2	21 6	30 1	...	...	2
	Cuddapah ...	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	12 9	13 0	11 6	13 5	13 7	12 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	20 5	20 5	17
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 0	14 3	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	11 9	11 0	11 9	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 4	18 2	18 8	15 0	27 3	26 4	23 7	...	...	2
	North Arcot ...	10 5	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	15 2	14 8	13 5	15 7	15 3	14 0	...	...	20 2	22 3	19	22
	South Arcot ...	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	23
	Tanjore ...	10 6	11 2	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	22 4	25 2	19 6	22 9	22 9	19
	Trichinopoly ...	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	13 9	14 3	10 1	15 2	15 2	10 6	30 8	30 8	20 2	27 9	26 5	19
	Madura ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	18 3	19 6	19
	Tinnevelly ...	11 7	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	10 9	13 0	12 2	11 4	22 0	22 0	20 4	22 9	21 4	22
	Coimbatore ...	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 6	8 8	15 4	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	19
	Nilgiris ...	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 8	13 2	16 3	16 3	14 1	31 8	30 7	23 8	29 0	29 0	24
	Salem ...	11 2	10 3	5 2	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 1	14 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	9 4	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	10 5	14 2	14 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...																		
Bombay	Bombay ...	11 9	11 12	...	20 6	20 6	...	7 12	7 12	...	11 2	11 2	...	20 4	20 4	...	17 3	17 3	19
	Ahmedabad ...	16 6	16 14	...	26 11	26 11	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 13	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 6	
	Kaira ...	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	11 7	...	16 13	16 13	...	16 13	16 13	13
	Surat ...	12 5	12 13	...	13 6	13 6	...	7 11	7 2	...	8 11	9 4	...	16 6	16 6	...	14 1	14 1	1
	Broach ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	0
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	0
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	20 0	10 0	...	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	15 12	15 12	20 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 14	22 14	14
	Nasik ...	15 12	15 12	17 9	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 11	22 6	28 0	28 4	21 3	21 3	3
	Ahmednagar ...	15 15	15 15	24 0	...	...	...	8 13¼	8 13¼	9 1¼	9 13¼	9 13¼	10 0¼	33 0	33 0	45 0¼	23 15	25 3	3
	Poona ...	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	11
	Sholapur ...	18 4	18 1	19 13	...	...	...	13 5	13 15	12 15	15 8	15 3	14 11	27 10	28 0	42 0	29 6	28 7	7
	Kaladgi ...	20 3	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	10 8	12 15	12 15	11 0	23 9	23 9	30 0	23 12	23 12	12
	Satara ...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 11	10 11	...	23 15	23 15	...	20 11	21 15	15
	Belgaum ...	18 6	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 12	15 0	16 6	16 12	15 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	0
	Dharwar ...	23 5	23 5	21 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 7	12 0	19 8	20 2	16 0	24 0	24 5	24 3	23 8	24 14	2
	Ratnagiri ...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 3	...	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	9
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	0
	Aden ...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	...	12 7	7
	Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 0	27 0	...	26 0	28 4	4
	Baroda ...	12 3	12 1	...	18 5	18 6	...	7 5	6 14	...	9 3¼	9 3	...	19 3	15 12	...	16 0	16 6	6
	Disa ...	19 6	19 8	17 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 15	7 12	31 6	32 0	22 8	29 9	31 8	8
	Nimach ...	13 12	13 12	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 12	15 12	...	15 0	15 6	6
	Nasirabad ...	17 8¼	17 2	16 10¼	24 0	23 12	20 14¼	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	21 9	21 9	6
	Rajkot ...	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi ...	14 5	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	0
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	16 12	16 12	16 0	21 6	21 6	21 8	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	14 8	22 14	22 13	20 0	24 8	24 8	8
	Thur and Parkur ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	17 0a	17 0	12 12	18 0	20 0	15 8	14 12	15 0	10 12	16 0	15 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	18 12a	18 12	13 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0c	21 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 & 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	15 0d	16 0	12 8	20 0e to 33 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 8 to 10 0	14 8 to 15 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	15 8	15 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	14 12	13 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	14 0e to 18 10	14 0 to 17 4	10 8 to 11 10	23 4e to 32 0	20 0 to 32 0	16 0	8 0f	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	16 13¼	16 13¼	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	17 12g	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	18 0h	20 0	14 0	40 0e	40 0	17 0 to 20 0	11 0	...	9 8	13 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	22 0	22	

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 38-12 seers, best rice 12 to 16-12 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 22 to 29-4 seers, per
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 28 seers, and gram
seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 27 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 1st half of August 1875.

S SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murkwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
0	35 2	41 0	23 3	20 0	...	388 8	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
3	24 2	26 3	24 6	23 4	37 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
6	34 6	30 9	27 3	26 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	194 4	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
3	32 3	35 3	21 8	22 2	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
8	33 9	28 2	23 1	23 9	24 4	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
5	28 5	27 0	24 9	24 9	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
2	27 2	36 9	26 9	26 9	27 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	15 5	Bellary ...		
6	20 6	23 2	22 5	21 7	26 2	202 2	199 3	161 8	14 4	14 4	14 0	Kurnool ...		
6	22 6	23 6	19 0	19 0	20 9	93 5	93 5	70 5	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
6	28 3	23 3	18 7	18 7	21 8	97 2	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
2	27 4	27 4	28 6	20 7	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
4	22 3	19 1	22 0	22 0	19 2	235 7	235 7	247 9	18 4	16 6	19 8	South Arcot ...		
0	27 0	22 1	21 9	21 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	15 6	16 6	Tanjore ...		
2	27 5	21 0	23 9	25 4	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	16 2	14 6	Trichinopoly ...		
0	27 9	20 1	23 1	24 9	16 9	132 2	131 2	123 4	17 8	17 3	17 8	Madura ...		
5	19 2	15 1	15 6	15 6	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
5	23 5	22 0	26 3	27 2	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
8	16 6	15 8	18 3	18 3	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
5	30 0	27 0	26 7	25 8	19 8	150 4	150 4	150 7	16 5	17 4	14 6	Salem ...		
1	21 1	22 0	16 2	16 2	14 1	72 9	72 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
2	18 2	20 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	16 2	Malabar ...		
1	14 1	10 10	18 10	18 10	...	68 4	68 4	...	14 2	14 2	14 6	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	21 12	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 5	17 12	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 13	14 1	...	92 8	92 8	...	14 13	14 13	...	Surat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	58 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
...	24 0	...	15 3	15 3	13 1	130 0	130 0	140 0	15 3	18 0	13 1	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 15	13 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
3	32 3	32 8	19 14	19 14	17 11½	128 0	128 0	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	24 15½	24 4½	22 1	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 12	12 1½	...	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	76 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona ...		
...	...	...	23 12	22 12	19 4	100 0	97 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	19 8	18 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	66 3	11 7	11 4	13 8	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	23 6	24 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	13 1	13 1	...	Satara ...		
0	46 9	26 0	16 17	17 7	14 8	145 0	150 0	150 0	14 12	14 0	16 0	Belgaum ...		
9	32 0	32 0	18 13	19 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 0	15 8	16 0	Dharwar ...		
6	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	13 0	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	16 15	16 15	13 9	Ratnagiri ...		
0	22 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	16 5	16 15	...	77 8	77 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	22 12	22 4	19 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	22 14½	22 0	20 14½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot ...		
0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	106 0	118 0	126 0	58 0	60 0	60 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karachi ...		
0	27 0	27 0	23 8	20 0	18 0	400 0	320 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Haidarabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 8	180 0	200 0	100 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 12	460 0	460 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	13 0	200 0	220 0	240 0	8 6	8 0	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 8	13 5	100 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	26 5	26 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	22 12	23 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0 to 8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers, per rupée.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 15-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 19-8 seers, and gram 11 to 20 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 22-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	21 0	25 0	14 0	45 0	47 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	11 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 12 to 20 10	19 11	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	37 8	12 12	13 8 to 15 0	16 0	8 0 to 9 12	17 4 to 18 12	18 12	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	25 10	30 0	12 15	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	6 14	20 13	22 8	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	...	9 8	9 8	6 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	8 0	20 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7½	13 7	9 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0	17 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	19 4	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	12 12	17 8	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8½	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	15 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	12 0	16 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	9 5	...	...	...	...	14 5	15 3	10 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	23 0	26 0	16 8	33 0	34 0	19 12	11 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	23 8	16 0	33 8	25 8	19 8	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 0	25 8	11 0	37 8	37 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 8	20 8	14 0	30 0	29 8	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 0	20 8	15 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	35 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0	23 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	17 8	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	13 6	13 6	8 4	16 2	17 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore ...	16 6	17 0	15 2	37 14	37 14	20 3	16 6	17 11	10 11	18 15	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	28 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	19 11	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	19 11	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	20 0	22 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 8	17 0	10 8	16 to 30	16 to 30	28 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17
	Sylhet ...	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	14 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 13	11 2	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará ...	20 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	21 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	21 9	21 9	33 6	30 5	32 5	8 10	9 11	8 10	12 6	14 0	11 4	32 5	23 11	26 14	23 11	21 9	25
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	22 9	22 0	38 8	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	12 2	30 13	28 10	22 0	17 10	17 10	17
	Meerut ...	21 9½	21 3½	20 14	31 8	29 15	27 5	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	25 14	24 0	22 5½	25 0	25 0	18
	Bulandshahr ...	22 8	23 0	21 8	29 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16
	Aligarh ...	23 8	22 8	20 0	32 8	29 8	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	17
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-1 to 13-3 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Best 15-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers, per rupee.
l The sudden rise in the price of rice appears to have been caused by the heavy floods.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 21 seers, and common rice 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-4 to 27 seers, barley 35 to 43-8 seers, best rice 12-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 20-8 to 31-4 seers, per rupee.

...dia for the 1st half of August 1875 —continued.

...SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) Panicum, Panicum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0 to 16 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 0	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	7 8	12 2	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	67 0	67 0	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 4	7 14	Pubna ...		
8 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Jalpaiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	7 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
35 0	15 0	26 8	26 8	14 8	300 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 6	Gya ...			
...	...	30 0	29 0	19 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...			
...	18 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Mozufferpore ...			
26 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Sarun ...			
26 0	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	6 8	Chumparun ...			
...	...	27 3	27 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...			
28 0 to 30 0	13 8 to 15 0	25 4	25 4	18 15	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhangulpore ...			
...	...	23 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Purneah ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...			
												Orissa.		
36 12	17 1	15 12	15 12	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	14 7	10 8	Cuttack ...			
...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...			
...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Balasore ...			
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
33 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazáribágh ...			
40 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Lohardugga ...			
...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singhbhoom ...			
...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...			
...	...	16 0	14 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.		
...	...	13 5	12 4	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Cachar ...			
...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	128 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...			
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...			
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Kámrúp ...			
...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	Darrang ...			
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 4	Nowgong ...			
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	Sibságar ...			
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...			
...	...	6 8	6 8	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...			
...	...	5 0	4 0	4 8	50 0	40 0	50 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nágá Hills ...			
...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.		
...	...	28 8	26 15	28 8	106 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	Saháranpur ...			
...	...	27 8	26 6	28 10	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...			
...	...	25 10½	25 10	25 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...			
...	...	27 0	27 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...			
...	...	30 0	29 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun ...			

[a] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 26 seers, barley 32 to 37 seers, best rice 11-12 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 29 seers, per rupee.
[b] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 21-8 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 26 to 27-4 seers, per rupee.
[c] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, wheat 25 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 21-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 31 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
[d] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 26-8 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 17 to 22-8 seers, per rupee.
[e] Return for the Sudder Station of Doomka is defective; but in the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 25 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 19 to 26-8 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 31-8 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.
[f] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	21 4	20 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 4	19 11	29 4	29 4	28 2	11 4	11 4	9 9	14 10	14 10	10 11	22 8	21 6	16 14	21 6	21 6	15
	Moradabad	20 10	20 0	18 7	31 14	31 14	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 4	15 15	11 9	25 0	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15
	Budaun ...	22 12½	22 10½	17 1	31 3	30 0	21 14½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	12 9½	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	15 14	18
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	17 13	35 0	31 4	25 0	6 9	6 9	6 14	16 4	16 4	13 2	17 8	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	16
	Sháhjahánpur ...	25 0	24 4	19 5	35 8	35 8	25 8	7 6	7 6	8 0	19 0	18 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	22 8	21 4	40 0	42 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	25 0	18 12	...	25 0	20 0	...
	Muttra ...	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	10 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	18
	Agra ...	19 15½	19 6½	17 1½	25 5	24 15	23 6½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	24 6	23 3	19 7	24 0	23 5	17
	Farukhabad ...	20 5	19 8	16 8	24 12	24 12	19 10	7 2	7 0	7 0	15 2	14 12	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 0	22 0	18 8	26 0	27 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	20 0	19 8	18 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17
	Etah ...	24 0	23 8	19 4	30 0	30 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	20 8	20 8	18 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16
	Jhánsi ...	18 4	18 0	17 7	25 8	25 6	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	22 0	23 3	15 8	20 8	20 8	15
	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	24 0	22 8	17 4	31 0	29 8	21 8	11 8	10 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	...	14 8	...	20 0	21 8	...
	Fatehpur ...	23 0	21 8	18 0	29 0	26 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	20 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	21 0	21 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	18 4	8 12	8 14	11 8	17 8	17 8	13 6	22 0	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	18 8	18 12	14 8	25 8	26 0	18 8	7 8	8 0	6 4	15 8	16 4	12 4	27 0	27 8	...	25 0	25 8	...
	Hamírpur ...	20 0	19 8	16 0	24 0	24 12	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	10 12	23 0	21 8	17 8	20 8	20 4	15
	Jaunpur ...	24 5	24 0	18 0	36 11	34 9	24 0	8 7	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	12 0	25 6	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	12
	Gorakhpur ...	28 14	28 14	14 7	45 8	42 0	17 8	16 10	16 12	9 10	21 14	21 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 7	28 12	15 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	8 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	25 1	15 8	33 15	33 15	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	18 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	14 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	15
	Benares ...	21 0	21 0	14 11	30 8	28 5	18 14	8 6	8 6	7 6	14 11	14 11	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur ...	20 9½	20 9½	14 13	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	12 4	25 12	25 12	19 5	23 3	24 6	15
Panjab.	Delhi ...	21 0	20 8	20 4	27 0	27 0	28 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19
	Gurgáon ...	19 8	20 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	29 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	25 8	24 0	21
	Karnál ...	21 0	20 8	23 0	30 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16
	Hisár ...	21 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	22
	Rohtak ...	20 8	19 8	19 8	26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	21 8	23
	Sirsa ...	20 8	21 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	22
	Umballa ...	22 8	22 0	23 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	14
	Ludhiána ...	24 8	25 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	22 8	22 0	23
	Simlá ...	19 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	12
	Jullundur ...	25 8	25 0	24 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	14
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16
	Kángra ...	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	25 8	25 0	23 12	34 8	35 8	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	36 8	37 0	23 8	27 4	27 4	23
	Siálkot ...	23 0	22 4	21 8	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21
	Gurdáspúr ...	28 0	28 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22
	Lahore ...	23 0	23 8	22 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	33 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11
	Ferozepore ...	23 8	23 0	25 0	37 0	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	31 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	22
	Gujránwála ...	23 0	22 12	21 0	35 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 0	28 0	23 12	34 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	22
	Jhelum ...	30 0	30 8	25 0	35 0	38 8	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	38 0	37 8	12
	Gujrát ...	27 0	27 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	40 0	32 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	18
	Shahpúr ...	26 0	28 8	26 8	40 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	33
	Mooltan ...	18 8	19 0	18 8	25 8	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	27 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	14
	Jhang ...	21 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	22
	Montgomery ...	20 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	13
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	20 0	31 4	25 0	45 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	50 0	52 8	37 8	40 0	50 0	32
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	23 3	22 8	20 0	31 4	35 10	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 4	35 0	30 0	30 0	36 8	32
	Bannú ...	31 4	40 15	43 2	68 12	65 10	66 0	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	10 0	50 0	60 0	45 0	50 0	52 8	32
	Peshawar ...	25 0	25 6	23 1	36 6	38 6	39 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 14	28 9	22 1	35 1	36 6	22
	Kohát ...	29 15	31 4	29 5	48 11	51 0	53 9	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	16 9	40 13	40 13	28 1	43 6	43 6	26
	Hazárá ...	Return	not rec	eived.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	24 0	23 0	17 12	29 0	29 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	29 0	29 0	20 4	22 0	22 8	1
	Unáo ...	23 12	22 0	17 0	28 8	26 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 14	17 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	...	1
	Bára Banki ...	23 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 8	11 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	1
	Sítápur ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	38 12	27 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hardui ...	23 7	22 8	17 6	34 13	31 0	23 7	6 9	9 0	6 9	15 0	14 10	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kheri ...	31 4	31 8	20 4	52 8	36 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	23 0	15 12	28 0	...	22 8	34 8	...	2
	Fyzabád ...	24 3	24 11	16 5	32 8	30 8	20 5	13 0	13 0	8 4	18 0	18 1	12 6	30 0	...	...	17 14	18 0	1
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	16 0	48 0	42 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	18 0	...	...	1
	Gonda ...	30 4	28 2	16 15	39 8	40 0	21 0	19 8	19 12	11 4	19 12	19 14	13 0	34 8	32 6	17 2	16 8	17 4	1
	Bári Barelí ...	25 8	28 0	19 4	32 0	31 4	25 0	21 4	21 4	14 0	22 8	22 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 8	17 4	35 0	34 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	16 0	1
	Pratábgarh ...	26 12	26 8	14 6	37 6	36 5	22 6	19 14	18 4	11 5	23 2	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	1

...dia for the 1st half of August 1875—continued.

...Y SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragh, Sawa, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloo), Panee Millets, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	5 15	6 4	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 12	24 12	23 1	112 8	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	26 6½	25 15	22 13	160 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	27 9½	27 9½	20 1½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	29 6	26 4	20 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 4	20 4	155 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	25 8	24 12	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	11 8	11 0	Mutra ...		
...	...	...	24 3½	23 9½	24 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	24 12	25 8	19 4	150 0	145 0	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	23 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 3	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	29 8	26 12	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 8	163 0	170 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	23 12	23 4	19 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	24 12	23 8	19 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur ...		
...	...	...	31 1	33 3	22 9	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	7 12	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	34 2	34 2	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	6 12	6 12	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	16 4	140 0	150 0	150 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	80 0	90 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	23 1	24 2	17 13	110 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	6 13	6 9	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	29 10	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	36 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Delhi ...	Punjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*a.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál ...		*b.* Bájra rising.
...	...	...	28 9	24 0	27 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		*c.* Jowár falling and firewood rising.
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	27 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		*d.* Jowár falling.
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	Sirsa ...		*e.* Barley and gram rising.
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	Umballa *b* ...		*f.* Barley, bájra and gram rising.
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 6	9 8	9 3	Ludhiána ...		*g.* Barley and bajra rising.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Simlá ...		*h.* Gram rising.
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur ...		*i.* Wheat and barley falling (jowár and gram rising.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	29 8	28 4	33 12	105 0	105 0	105 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 10	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	34 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	34 0	100 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	9 8	Ferozepore *c* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	41 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála *d* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	38 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	26 8	30 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *e* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *f* ...		
...	...	...	36 0	39 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 4	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	26 0	29 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	8 8	9 0	9 4	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	37 8	42 8	35 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	29 1	29 6	22 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *f* ...		
...	...	...	50 0	55 0	42 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *i* ...		
...	...	...	29 14	31 13	30 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	34 7	38 4	28 1	153 0	153 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát à ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not received.			Haráro ...		
30 0	30 0	...	27 0	27 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
...	...	...	27 6	26 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 8	8 4	Unáo ...		Peas.
34 0*	24 0	...	30 0	29 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		*Sawin, Murhwa.
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Sháhpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 9	19 8	192 8	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
55 0	46 8	...	34 0	32 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Kheri ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Fyzabad ...		
42 0	16 0	...	40 0	37 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodon.
34 6	15 4	...	37 6	36 4	16 13	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		Kodon, and Murhwa.
...	...	...	33 12	33 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		
40 0	22 0	...	34 0	33 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		Sawés.
37 2	19 14	...	35 2	35 6	22 0	200 0	215 0	188 5	8 0	8 0	6 9	Pratábgarh ...		Peas.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 1	30 3	31 3	57 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	...	24 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	15 0	...
	Saugor ...	20 8	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	13 0	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	23 12	23 2	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	30 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	22 8	24 8	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	48 0	42 0	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	19 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	44 0	36 0	27 0	26 0	23
	Akola ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	35 0	31 0	32 0	28
	Ellichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26
	Buldana ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	36 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	32
	Woon ...	23 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	67 0	67 0	55 0	11 0	11 0	10
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 5	13 0	13 5	51 0	51 0	54 0	37 0	37 0	18
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 2	13 0	13 5	12 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	16 2	15 0	12 7	25 7	26 0	24 7	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 0	12 2	10 7	12 5	13 0	11 5	11 0	11 2	10 0	15 5	14 5	12 2	24 7	25 0	23 7	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	11 0	11 3	9 9	17 7	17 7	15 0	20 0	20 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Retail ...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 6	17 4	17 4	14 7	19 7	20 0	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	12 5	13 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Retail ...	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	11 4	12 5	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	23 1	23 1	30
	Mysore — Retail ...	10 6	10 6	9 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 2	12 3	11 4	12 3	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail ...	12 0	12 5	11 5	13 0	13 5	10 5	13 5	13 7	12 5	14 7	15 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail ...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	16 0	25 2	25 2	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	...	19 3	12 6	18 2	17 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 4	40 6	38 3	...	...	31
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail ...	8 2	8 7	7 6	8 4	8 6	8 2	9 9	10 1	9 6	14 9	14 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 8	16 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	17 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 12	8 12	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Alwar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bharatpur (City) ...	20 8	20 0	19 0	28 8	27 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	14
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 2	18 2	16 4	25 0	24 6	22 8	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	21 14	16
	Ajmir ...	15 12	16 0	15 8	23 0	22 14	21 2	5 8	5 0	5 9	8 0	8 4	8 2	18 13	19 8	14 5	20 0	19 0	13
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	19 8	19 0	17 8	33 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 4	29 0	18
	Sirohi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	17 12	15 14	15 6	24 4	21 6	18 14	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	17
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	28 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	14 0	21 1	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 12	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	23 8	25 0	23 12	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 14	15 15	...	25 0	22 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	22 8	20 5	...	23 2	21 14	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	...	19 0	15 8	...	27 0	20 4	...	5 0	8 4	...	8 8	9 4	...	27 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	21 12	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 0	17 4	16 12	28 0	27 0	22 3	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 12	26 0	26 0	22 2	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	15 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	17 8	17 0	15 8	22 13	22 12	21 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	8 8	10 0	19 8	18 8	17 12	18 0	18 0	14
Central India.	Indore ...	14 0	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23
	Gwalior ...	14 4	14 1	13 2	17 7	18 4	16 7	6 14	6 14	6 0	9 2	8 15	7 5	17 6	16 7	15 9	17 4	16 7	13
	Goona ...	18 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16
	Rutlam ...	14 4	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 4	12 8	12 12	12 8	19 0	20 0	22 8	16 8	18 8	18
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	25 0	26 8	18 0	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 8	15 0	29 0	...	19 0	24 0	20 0	16

India for the 1*st half of August* 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.		Provinces.	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Nagpur	...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandara	...		
...	...	...	26 2	26 3	23 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	Chanda	...		
...	...	...	28 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	Wardha	...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Balaghat	...		
...	...	32 8	...	35 0	...	...	140 0	...	...	8 4	...	Jubbulpore	...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Saugor	...		
...	...	...	30 8	32 8	28 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Damoh	...		
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni	...		
32 0	32 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Mandla	...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul	...		
23 0	21 0	23 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara	...		
...	...	...	...	29 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Narsinghpur	...		
...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 12	11 4	...	Nimar	...		
...	...	...	40 0	44 0	40 0	90 0	88 0	...	7 8	7 4	7 12	Raipur	...		
90 0	90 0	100 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sambalpur	...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur	...		
			28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Secunderabad	...	Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0	...	...					Bolarum	...		
8 8	8 8	12 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chudderghat	...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Oomractoo	...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola	...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Elichpur	...		
21 0	22 0	15 5	27 0	28 0	20 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Buldana	...		
									9 0	9 0	9 0	Woon	...		
												Bassim	...		
33 7	33 2	35 0	20 5	20 7	16 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	Bangalore — Wholesale		Mysore and Coorg.	
32 7	32 2	34 0	20 0	20 2	16 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	Bangalore — Retail	...		
35 5	41 2	37 6	24 3	26 3	18 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	Kolar — Wholesale			
35 0	40 7	37 1	24 0	25 7	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3	Kolar — Retail	...		
56 5	56 5	58 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr — Wholesale			
54 5	54 5	56 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr — Retail	...		
29 7	26 2	30 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 5	8 5	10 2	Mysore — Wholesale			
29 3	25 6	30 4	21 4	21 4	20 4	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 8	Mysore — Retail	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan — Wholesale			
29 5	31 5	36 7	24 7	23 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Hassan — Retail	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga — Wholesale			
29 5	29 2	46 0	18 7	18 7	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 7	8 7	10 0	Shimoga — Retail	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur — Wholesale			
28 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur — Retail	...		
44 4	45 0	51 8	...	23 3	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Chitaldroog — Wholesale			
44 0	44 0	49 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chitaldroog — Retail	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Wholesale			
22 4	22 7	30 8	18 0	17 4	14 2	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 7	8 5	9 3	Coorg — Retail	...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur	...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Alwar	...		
27 8	26 8	17 5	26 8	26 0	27 8	120 0	100 0	...	24 0	25 8	17 0	Bhurtpur (City)	...		
20 12	20 4	17 8	23 14	23 2	23 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	Kerowli (City)	...		
...	...	...	20 12	19 13	19 14	85 0	85 0	110 0	33 8	35 0	35 0	Ajmir	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment	...		
...	...	...	24 12	25 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohi	...		
...	...	...	18 8	16 9	14 12	36 0	36 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Aboo	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	12 0	13 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	20 0	20 5	20 4	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	20 4	Meywar	...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	27 0	26 4	Bundi	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	Kota	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	165 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	Tonk	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	27 0	27 0	...	Jhalawar	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	Shahpoora	...		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 0	87 0	87 0	96 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Indore	...	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 15	16 9	16 9	160 6	100 6	100 6	10 9	10 7	11 4	Gwalior	...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	23 8	150 0	200 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Goona	...		
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	Rutlam	...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	...		

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

K

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JULY 1875.

Canal Divisions	Water distributed during July 1875: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply	Actual average throughout	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge	Actual average throughout	Total area of irrigation during current Fasl
Ganges Canal: Northern ...	10·00	7·84	740	320	25,075
Meerut ...	8·30	6·29	969	652	42,579
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	349	22,341
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·17	972	646	46,147
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·6	994	369	55,888
Etawah ...	4·80	2·7	771	703	51,171
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·0	958	458	44,236
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,497	287,437
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·22	3,250	1,229	60,734
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	142	5,308
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	121	5,784
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	385
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	5·89	...	362	1,613
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,677
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	363,938

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal — Principal Items of Traffic:

Nature of Traffic	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains:—						
Wheat ...	...	...	30	...	30	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	12	...	...	...	12	...
Paddy or Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed Grain...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal ...	1,313	...	...	...	1,313	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,325	...	30	...	1,355	...
Cotton ...	...	...	2,008	...	2,008	...
Oil-seeds ...	8	...	3,884	...	3,892	...
Salts ...	100	...	3,301	...	3,401	...
Metals ...	4,465	...	2,317	...	6,782	...
Building Materials ...	21,608	...	29,550	...	51,158	...
Firewood ...	40	...	24,905	...	25,305	...
Bamboos ...	...	2	...	44,600	...	44,602
Timber ...	...	1,257	...	6,774	...	8,031
Miscellaneous	2,586	117	6,099	1,230	8,685	1,347
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	30,492	1,376	72,094	52,605	102,586	53,981
Total during corresponding period of last year.	12,483	1,255	115,965	376,417	128,448	377,672
Increase ...	18,009	121	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	43,871	323,812	25,362	323,691

Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall: Total from 1st April to 31st July 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharanpur ...	31,466	9·4	18·7
Muzaffarnagar ...	51,672	12·5	15·1
Meerut ...	69,897	8·7	14·0
Bulandshahr ...	46,666	6·7	12·1
Aligarh ...	36,532	4·6	12·3
Muttra ...	1,625	9·1	15·0
Agra ...	8,271	14·3	14·1
Etah ...	6,630	4·1	13·2
Mainpuri ...	20,895	17·2	15·2
Fatehgarh ...	10,404	13·5	16·3
Etawah ...	27,975	14·9	14·1
Cawnpore ...	38,817	7·6	14·0
Dehra Dun ...	5,308	37·9	37·0
Bijnor ...	784	17·3	18·0
Tarai ...	924	24·7	27·1
Bareilly ...	4,076	26·5	22·6
Jhansi ...	241	9·4	21·8
Hamirpur ...	144	14·5	18·2
Gurgaon ...	1,611	...	...
Total ...	363,938	...	...
Total for the same period last year	330,664	...	...
Increase ...	33,274	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... 4,374 Cub. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged — per sec. Cub. ft.
Etawah Division Tail ... 34
" " Escapes ... 196
Cawnpore " Tail ... 255
" " Escapes ... 192
677

Balance expended ... 3,497

The demands were small in all divisions owing to heavy rains.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Good demand up to the 25th for all crops, after that for rice only.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Bundelkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Agra Canals.—The acreage irrigated in the 1st division during the month is nearly equal to that reported during the past three months.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks; but the demand was fair.

Traffic.—Boating operations were confined principally to carriage of materials for canal works. The general traffic has been small owing to the anticipated closure.

Allahabad,
The 20th August 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 37. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

LADAKH TRADE REPORT FOR 1874.

No. 99, dated Ladakh, the 25th April 1875.

From—Captain E. MOLLOY, Officiating British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to submit Trade Report for 1874, together with statistics (A. to M.), Joint-Commissioner's accounts, and medical returns, prepared by Hospital Assistant Chirágh Dín.

THE year 1874 will be remarkable in the annals of Ladakh trade as having witnessed the first direct introduction of the fabrics of Manchester to the markets of Central Asia, an enterprising English merchant having himself piloted within the year a considerable caravan of goods from England to Turkistán.

2. Although a journey of this sort is not to be accomplished without confronting difficulties and enduring hardships, the spirit and energy of Mr. Russell were equal to the occasion; and with the exception of an unfortunate mishap which occurred on the desolate steppes of the Changchenmo, where a body of his mule-men, overtaken by a snow-storm that killed a great proportion of their mules, lost heart and deserted their loads, the journey may be said to have been achieved with complete success. Even the loads left on the Changchenmo did not lie there long, for on arrival at Shah-i-dulla Khoja, on the borders of Yárkand territory, Mr. Russell was enabled to arrange for carriage to bring them on at once. From this point the Nomad Khirghiz, whose yáks furnish the only means for the transport of loads across the Sanjer Pass, appear to have given him every assistance; and on his arrival in Yárkand he describes his reception as having been most hospitable and hearty; indeed more recent accounts shew that nothing is left undone to render his stay in the country pleasant and agreeable.

3. As I propose discussing the commercial success that has or is likely to attend his venture further on, it is only necessary to say here that it has of course contributed a large increase to the trade of the past year, the amount of which is no less than Rs. 26,30,932, a figure that has never yet been approached in Ladakh statistics.

4. It may be as well to remark here that in valuing his caravan at Leh, Mr. Russell priced the greater part of his goods at their selling rate in Yárkand, for owing to special arrangements made for its transport, the carriage required was paid for at through rates from the Punjab to Turkistán, instead of as is usually customary, there being a break in these rates at Ladakh, and in consequence it would have been very difficult to make an intermediate estimate of the value of the caravan as it stood in Leh. This fact of course makes Mr. Russell's prices appear disproportionately high when compared with goods figuring at Ladakh prices, and it has, moreover, somewhat unduly swelled the trade totals.

5. These, however, are by no means entirely indebted to the Central Asian Trading Company for the expansion that has characterised them during the past year; for even if no consideration be taken of the importations of that Company which, from Mr. Russell's valua-

tion, may be in round numbers put down at Rs. 3,10,000, we still find that there is a margin of excess of Rs. 2,34,203 on the total recorded for 1873, which is a conclusive and satisfactory proof that 1874 adds one more year to those that have preceded it in bearing witness to the steady and unvarying progress of our trade with Eastern Turkistán.

6. Although the first merchants of last year's caravan reached Leh rather earlier than they did the previous year, that is, in the beginning instead of the end of October, this was not the case with the bulk of the season's importations, which were on the contrary unusually late in arriving here. Owing, indeed, to the restrictions that have for some years past been put by the local authorities on the departure of the annual caravan from Yárkand, it has invariably happened that a certain proportion of goods have failed to reach Leh by the close of the year; and last season it so happened that an exceptionally large amount of merchandise, aggregating about Rs. 15,000, left Turkistán too late to figure among the Ladakh imports for 1874. Fortunately for the traders, by far the greater portion of whom merely halted in Leh a sufficient number of days to recruit their cattle, December and January were particularly fine months, hardly any snow having fallen during either of them, and in consequence the Zojila Pass presented much less formidable difficulties than it usually does at so unseasonable a time of the year. In fact, this pass was crossed last winter at the very end of January by an enterprising body of Afghán merchants, who accomplished the passage with no less than fifty loads of merchandise, without, strange to say, suffering any loss. The feat deserves mention, because, as far as I can hear, it is unprecedented.

7. Notwithstanding a report that was very prevalent in Leh, and which I alluded to once or twice in my diaries at the time, that the caravan of 1874 was not up to the mark of that of 1873, I am glad to be able to say so far from this being the case, last season's caravan was largely in excess of its predecessor. I subjoin below a computation I have made of the value of the caravans of the past five years, including in each one the value of the goods exported from Yárkand during the autumn or winter season up to the close of the year, though they may not have reached Leh until January or February of the ensuing year, that is, the caravan of 1870 includes the Leh imports up to February 1871, and so on. The result presents a strikingly progressive illustration of the value of importations from Turkistán :—

		Rs.
Caravan	1870	2,64,000
Do.	1871	2,66,000
Do.	1872	3,18,500
Do.	1873	3,31,000
Do.	1874	3,92,000

8. Before proceeding to a consideration of the details of trade as exhibited in the various tables appended, I should say I have ventured to make a slight alteration in the system on which these statistics have been hitherto compiled. It has been customary to amalgamate in one table the imports from Turkistán and Changthán, and though the items have been distinguished by being detailed in separate columns, still the fact of their being in one and the same form is, I think, a drawback to the ready recognition of their salient features, which, with the solitary exception of pashm, are as diverse as are the geographical limits of the two countries. I have accordingly disconnected them and have also slightly altered the grouping of the other tables, arranging them so that the import from each country shall be immediately followed by the exports to it.

9. To commence then with imports from Turkistán, Form A; the increase of trade under this head is very marked, much more so, indeed, than it was in 1873; the totals for the two years standing as under—

	Rs.
Imports for Turkistán, 1874	3,81,802
Ditto ditto, 1873	3,30,690
Increase in 1874 ...	51,112

And the comparative amount of increase being as Rs. 51,112 to 8,927.

The subjoined table of percentages for the two years will at once show the salient characteristics of the different items of importation :—

Proportionate Amounts of Yárkand Imports.

	1874.		1873.	
Gold	24	per cent.	45	per cent.
Pashm	15½	,,	13	,,
Silk	13	,,	8	,,
Silver	12½	,,	3	,,
Horses	8½	,,	8	,,
Charras	7½	,,	12	,,
Coarse cotton cloth ...	7	,,	3½	,,
Jewellery	3½	,,	...	
Other goods	8½	,,	7½	,,
	100		100	

Although a mere cursory glance at the above list of rates would no doubt lead one to the conclusion that trade during these two years has been characterised by strange fluctuations, a more careful examination of the figures before us will bring out the fact that so far from this being the actual state of the case, the bulk of the importations of both years correspond with an exactitude which is as striking as it is significantly illustrative of the tendency of trade.

10. It may be accepted as a fact that the main object of the merchants of Turkistán is to get their goods direct from the markets of India; for though a certain number of them are content to reap such profits as are to be had in Ladakh, yet by far the greater proportion of them do their business in India, many of them going as far south as Calcutta and Bombay. These men, as pointed out by Mr. Shaw in his report for 1873, appear to select their goods in Turkistán chiefly with a view to their purchasing power. Under this head may be classified such articles of commerce as gold, silver, jewellery, pashm and silk; the two latter because it is not usual to get rid of them by barter, for they will always fetch remunerative prices in the Kashmir or Ladakh markets. To the above may be added horses, for which also it is not difficult to find ready-money purchasers in the Punjab. Taking then these goods as a criterion of Turkistán imports, it will be found that their total percentage in the two past years is represented by precisely the same figure, *viz.*, 77, and that this should be so is I think pretty conclusive proof of the correctness of the above remarks as to the tendency of trade.

11. The importation of gold, as will be seen, is characterised by a remarkable decline, which is, I take it, the chief reason why last season's percentage of the above items of merchandise is only the same instead of being in excess of what it was in 1873. There are, however, two reasons which fully account for this decrease—

(1).—Owing to the issue last year of a gold coinage in Yárkand restrictions have been put by the Amír on the purchase of gold dust.

(2).—The new coin he has issued has been over-valued. It has been coined apparently in imitation of the Khokand tilla, which is valued at Rs. 5-8, but which will sell in the Punjab for about Rs. 5-12. The new Yárkand tilla, however, though its nominal value is the same, is rated in Ladakh as being worth little more than Rs. 5, and though it might fetch more than this in the Punjab, where rates are higher than they are here, it is not likely it would realise the value put on it.

12. The decline in gold has, however, been in a great measure made up by a striking rise in the importation of silver. In 1873 the importation of this metal figured at a valuation of Rs. 10,370, whereas last year it figures at Rs. 48,256. The cause of this is no doubt in some measure attributable to the money left in the country by Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission, for it is a noteworthy fact that last season was the first one in which English rupees have been brought down in any quantity from Turkistán. As a rule, silver is chiefly imported in the shape of "kúrs" or "yambús," which, as is probably known, are large silver ingots weighing about 162 tolas; they come from China, and are all impressed with a peculiar stamp. Although the quantity imported last year was almost double what it was the year before, still, owing to the fact of Yárkand being no longer under Chinese rule, "kúrs" seldom if ever now-a-days find their way into the country, and as a consequence their importation since the year 1869 has steadily fallen off, and I should be inclined to consider the rise last year as exceptional and not likely to be permanent. The silver of the "kúrs" is very pure, and it will generally sell in the Punjab at a profit of about 5 per cent.

13. *Precious Stones, Jewellery, &c.*—The rise in this item is very remarkable, and is in fact out of all proportion to the importation of 1873, which amounted only to Rs. 1,240, whereas last year it figures at Rs. 13,590. It is a curious fact that almost all these precious stones were originally, that is, some time during the Chinese rule, imported from India to Yárkand; the only exception being turquoises, which reach Yárkand from Nishárpur *viâ* Bokhára. These stones are very highly prized in Lhássa, and a large proportion of them are brought up at high rates by traders from Chinese Tartary. It is related here that a pilgrim from Yárkand turned a rupee to very good account a few years ago at the holy shrine by an investment in turquoises. He purchased Rs. 700 worth at Mecca, which on his return here he sold for Rs. 2,000 to a merchant from Lhássa, realising a profit thereby which must have enabled him to perform his pilgrimage at an exceedingly small cost to himself. The fact that these gems find such a good market in Lhássa calls for comment, because they form one of the chief items of importation from that country; but the Lhássa gem is a very inferior stone to the turquoise of Nishárpur, which accounts for the preference shewn for the latter and the consequent demand for it in Chinese Tartary.

14. *Pashm.*—This article holds the second rank among the imports from Yárkand in 1874 as it did in the previous year. The rise it exhibits is striking; the respective amounts for the two years being as Rs. 60,030 to 42,600. There is no doubt about it that pashm is one of the most paying of Central Asian imports; its rise has been unvaryingly regular for the past four years, and there is, I think, every prospect of its continuing to be so. It has the advantage of two remunerative markets,—one in the Punjab and the other in Kashmir. I have made a good many inquiries about pashm since I have been in Ládakh, and as the information I have elicited on the subject is, I think, somewhat different from what has hitherto been written about it, I trust I may be pardoned for making a short digression to

give it publicity. Pashm is a fine downy wool which grows under the coarser hair of the goat. It is, however, confined to the goat species; for though other animals in these high latitudes, the yák for instance, get an extra coat of woolly hair in the winter, it is not pashm, nor, as far as I can learn, is it ever called pashm. Yák-down, for instance, is known in the Bôte language as "khúlú," but it is very different wool from pashm, and is put to a very different use, it being utilised solely in the make of a thick, coarse and warm blanket called *zangose*. In Turkistán, as far as I can hear, yák-wool is put to no use whatever, nor has it any distinct name. Strictly speaking pashm should be described as the wool of the domesticated goat in contradistinction to "*túsh*," which is the wool of the wild goat, or ibex, that is, the ibex of these latitudes, for there is no túsh on the coat of the Kashmir ibex. Túsh, however, is so exceedingly rare that it cannot be said to come under the head of marketable commodities. Very small quantities of it are sent every year from Changthán to Kashmir for the use of the Mahárája. That it should be so rare is not strange, considering that it is only obtained by being picked off rocks and thorny bushes where ibex have rubbed themselves; of course these animals might be shot for it, but even if they were, which apparently is not the case, it would hardly make any perceptible difference in its production, for ibex are by no means common in Tibet, nor are they easy game to bag. There are two kinds of túsh—1, shahtúsh; 2, túsh. Shahtúsh is an exquisitely fine *white* down that grows only on certain parts of the body of the ibex, whereas túsh is the wool of the rest of the body, and it varies in being different shades of brown. I may remark here, by the way, that there is a dye in Kashmir known as túsh, a very rich brown, and this has I suspect led to pashm dyed this colour being confused with túsh. All the same, the two wools are quite distinct. The finest túsh is that of the young ibex, as I had an opportunity of seeing in a specimen I myself got in the winter. To shew how difficult it is to get this wool I may mention that some time ago one of the chief shawl merchants of Kashmir wrote to beg me to send him a small quantity of túsh. After great delay I contrived to procure two seers of it, at the cost of Rs. 5-8-0 per seer, which is about three times the price of the finest pashm to be got anywhere. Pashm is imported from both Changthán and Turkistán, the finest being *Turfán* from the lafter country. It is a curious circumstance that whereas in Changthán the pashm is taken once a year out of the coat of the goat, this is not the case in Turfán, where the wool is not touched while the goat is alive. One of several of my authorities for this is an affluent and well-to-do merchant of Turkistán who has been for 25 years engaged in the pashm trade and who therefore ought to know something about it. It is interesting, because it accounts for the difference in texture between the two wools; for naturally wool that is continually being sheared would tend to get much coarser than that which is not touched. In Changthán it is usual to extract the pashm in two ways, it being done always about June, either by combing it out before shearing the animal, when it is called *Kaljak*, or by shearing it with the coarser hairs of the goat, when it is called *Cháng*. The former process, however, produces much finer and softer pashm than the latter. In Turkistán, after the skin of the animal has been taken off, it is steeped for some days in a preparation of lime-water, when the upper growth of coarse hairs are picked out of it, the fine under-growth of wool being then collected and made up into bales for foreign export. Before, however, it is used by the weaver, it is subjected to a further process of cleansing and picking.

15. To return now to our table of imports. We find raw silk to be the third on the list, and the rise it exhibits deserves special remark. In 1873 it stood at Rs. 25,500, which was a considerable increase on the importation of the previous season. It has now, however, gone up to Rs. 50,280, while only four years ago the comparatively insignificant amount of Rs. 3,072 represented the total import of raw silk. The rise may I think be taken as a very satisfactory indication of the vitality of trade; for so long as the demand continues to be as brisk as it is now apparently, there will be a remunerative outlet for one of the chief products of Eastern Turkistán. Yárkand silk, however, is pronounced to be much coarser in texture than that from Bokhára, which according to some accounts would appear to be due to the crude and imperfect way the silk is wound off the cocoon in Yárkand.

16. *Charras.*—Here we have to record a decline in trade, and one has very little compunction in doing so considering the extremely noxious properties this drug possesses, an instructive account of which is to be found in Aitchison's Leh Products. For some years past no good charras has been imported from Yárkand, and the result is it has become a drug in the market. Last season, however, a considerable consignment of *Gange Hissár* charras, which is reputed to be the best grown in Turkistán, was brought down by one of the latest arrivals of the merchants forming the winter caravan; as he happens to be one of the limited class of traders who do not go south of Ladakh, and as when he arrived most of the men who do business here had taken their departure for warmer regions, he has not as yet been able to get the charras taken off his hands. All the same, his chance, though he may have to wait for it, of ultimately making a profitable bargain for his consignment is, I should think, a very good one*; for though inferior charras will not sell readily, the best will always do so, and if a superior description of this drug be now introduced into the market, I think it not at all unlikely that the trade may revive again very rapidly.

17. *Horses.*—Horses afford another very promising illustration of the increase of trade. Their value has risen from Rs. 27,580 in 1873 to Rs. 33,880 in 1874. The Yárkandi horse is probably sufficiently well known to need description; the lot brought down last season, though

* Since writing the above a great portion of the charras has been sold at a profit of 60 per cent.

I did not notice any particularly good horses among them, would no doubt be classed as up to the mark of the average importations. There were among them, however, some splendid mules, the like of which I have never seen anywhere, though I happen to have had opportunities of seeing very fine mules, too, in the mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

18. *Gárha and Chakmán.*—As these were amalgamated last year, I have, to facilitate comparison, put them together again this year. The importations are considerably more than double what they were in 1873; in fact the fluctuations in the imports of coarse cotton fabrics have been very marked ever since statistics of Ladakh trade have been recorded. The fact is interesting, because it is in all probability due to the demand for these goods being to a certain extent merely local, for neither gárha or chakmán ever go far south of the Indus, and are therefore not among the commodities that find a sale in the Indian market. Gárha is a very coarse cotton cloth; it is bought up moderately in Ladakh, and small quantities of it go to Baltistán. But its chief market is in Lhássa, where it is extensively used as a material for tents. Chakmán is also a coarse cotton cloth; it is sold in pieces suitable for the lining of chogás and postíns, for which purpose its use is almost entirely confined.

19. Among the minor items of importation from Turkistán a rise is noticeable in *darai*, a coarse silk fabric made in Khotan, and *namdas*, thick felt mats, which chiefly figure among the exports to Changthán and the Máhárája's territory, while a moderate decline has occurred in *jade stone* and *zilchas*. The latter are small woollen carpets about the size of English hearth rugs. They are manufactured in Khotan, and the decline in their importation is reported to be in a great measure due to some special orders lately given by the Amír for some carpets to be sent to India as presents.

20. *Exports to Turkistán.*—It is not necessary to consider this table in detail. Leh may be looked on as the half-way house between India and Central Asia, in which countries the stream of traffic that flow through it have their source, and from which they draw the main volume of their supply; and though they are joined here by side currents in the way of lateral and local traffic, these may be regarded as mere tributary feeders that after junction are lost in the body of the main stream. This we shall be able to gauge better by tracing it to its fountain-head than by intercepting it midway. It will not do though to pass on without pausing for a moment to examine the figures we have here presented to us; for although the exports from Leh to Turkistán are in the main a mere recapitulation of the imports from India to Leh, it happens this year that there is a very remarkable difference in their amounts; and this fact calls for elucidation. The total of trade under this head is no less than Rs. 8,02,563, which is not only a vast increase on the amount recorded in 1873, Rs. 2,55,660, but it is also a very considerable increase on the imports from India, as will be seen below:—

	Rs.
Exports to Turkistán, 1874	8,02,563
Imports from India, 1874	6,61,660
Difference ...	1,40,903

Where has this extra lakh and a half come from?

Of the traffic that reaches Leh from the east and west extremely little finds its way north, last year in fact the trifle of Rs. 1,500 rather more than covering this amount. So these figures will do little to help us. By turning, however, to last year's statistics for the season of 1873 we shall I think get a key to the solution of the puzzle. Comparing these same returns for that year, then—

	Rs.
Imports from India, 1873	4,66,298
Exports to Turkistán, 1873	2,55,660
Difference ...	2,10,638

we find that here the reverse has been the case, the imports having greatly preponderated over the exports. It may therefore reasonably be concluded that of the two lakhs remaining from 1873 about a lakh and a half have gone on to Turkistán with the exports of 1874, leaving still rather more than half a lakh of goods lying in the Leh market. The correctness of this conclusion is corroborated by the fact that from a rough valuation I have made there is an amount of merchandise, aggregating from Rs. 50,000 to 75,000, at present lying in the Leh bazár, which either from the owners not having been able to provide themselves with carriage, or else from an inability on their part to pay the enhanced rates that have lately prevailed, has not yet found onward transport.

21. There is, however, one item in this table of exports which, as it does not figure in the imports from India, should be noticed here, for it is characterised by a very striking rise. The commodity I refer to is opium. The value of its exportation in 1874 as compared with what it was in 1873, is as Rs. 10,260 to 980. This opium is imported into Leh from the Mahárája's territory, the plant being extensively cultivated in the districts of Budrawár and Kishtwár. Though it is reported to be consumed to a considerable extent in Eastern Turkistán notwithstanding stringent prohibitions against its use, its chief market appears to be Almutz, where it is eagerly bought up by Chinese traders. The rise in its exportation is probably in a great measure due to the freer commercial intercourse that has lately by all accounts been established between this Russian outpost and Yárkand.

22. *Imports from India, Form C.*—We may now proceed to an analysis of this table. As above shewn, the total it exhibits figures at Rs. 6,61,660 as compared with Rs. 4,66,298 in 1873. The increase is considerable, still it must be confessed it is entirely due to the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which in round numbers may be put down at Rs. 3,10,000. And although these are as much part and parcel of the year's trade as any others made during the season, still, as they no doubt effected a very abnormal inflation of the value of trade, it may be worth while to examine how the statistics would have figured had the Central Asian Trading Company not appeared on the scene. If we do this we shall find that the importations from India in 1874 were about one and a quarter lakhs less than they were the previous year. Appreciable as the difference is there are not wanting reasons to account for it, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

(1.)—Owing to the vast increase of the importations from India of 1873 over those of the previous year, the Leh market got somewhat over-stocked with merchandise.

(2.)—The consequence of this was that several large traders who had up to that time been in the habit of negociating their business in Leh, in 1873 found themselves unable to do so, and accordingly took their goods on to Turkistán. Among them may be mentioned Jowalla Bhaggat, who early last year crossed the Karakoram for the first time in his life with Rs. 20,000 worth of merchandise; and the amount of goods altogether taken on in this way was probably not less than a lakh.

(3.)—The trip to Turkistán, however, prevented these men making the return journey to India in time to appear again among the importers of goods last season; and as up to that time their consignments have regularly formed no small proportion of the total of Indian imports, in their absence these figures have naturally decreased considerably.

23. I subjoin below a comparative list of percentages of the most important items of importation during the past two years. All the same it should be remarked that owing to the large excess of the total of last year's imports over those of the previous year, the difference of percentage does not give an exact indication of the actual difference in the amounts of importation; for instance, silk in both years is represented by a percentage of 11·3; the value of importations, however, in 1874 were Rs. 25,000 in excess of what they were in 1873.

Proportionate amounts of Imports from India.

	1874.	1873.
Cotton piece-goods	24·3 per cent.	41·0 per cent.
Brocade, silks, &c.	11·3 ditto	11·3 ditto.
Fire-arms	9·9 ditto	·0 ditto.
Tea	7·6 ditto	14·3 ditto.
Broad-cloth, serge, &c.	7·6 ditto	·0 ditto.
Indigo	6·2 ditto	3·8 ditto.
Goat skins	5·5 ditto	2·7 ditto.
Otter skins	5·3 ditto	3·2 ditto.
Sugar	2·8 ditto	3·0 ditto.
Pepper, spices	1·5 ditto	7·0 ditto.
Other goods	18·0 ditto	13·7 ditto.
	100	100

24. *Bazázi* (cotton piece-goods) still holds the first place among the importations from India, notwithstanding the fact that the figure recorded is not up to the mark of 1873, the comparative totals for the past two years standing as under:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1873	1,91,200
Ditto, 1874	1,61,361
Decrease in 1874	29,839

The decrease becomes the more striking when the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which alone amounted to Rs. 62,500, are taken into consideration. The reasons alleged above to account for the general decline of trade under this head apply with equal force to account for the falling off of particular items. In this case, for instance, the decrease is fully accounted for by the largest importers of piece-goods having been doing business in Yárkand instead of conveying fresh consignments of goods from India. It will be noticed that piece-goods figure in two items, the most expensive being those of the Central Asian Trading Company, which were of a much finer and better description than the kind usually imported. It will be interesting to see if they find a good market in Turkistán, my impression, which is of course only formed on hearsay evidence, being that the taste of the Yárkandís inclines much more to quantity than quality. There can be no doubt at any rate that the piece-goods taken to Yárkand as an ordinary rule are of a very coarse description indeed.

25. *Silk Stuffs, Brocade, &c.*—The importations here show an increase, the comparative amounts for the past two years standing as under :—

				Rs.
Imports, 1874	...	...	...	75,265
Ditto, 1873	...	...	...	55,060
		Increase	...	20,205

Here again, however, the increase is due to the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which alone figure at about Rs. 30,000.

26. *Fire-arms.*—Here we find a considerable increase again, due, however, entirely to the large importations of the Central Asian Trading Company.

27. *Tea.*—The amounts of this article for the past two years stand as follows :—

				Rs.
Imports, 1873	...	...	...	67,013
Ditto, 1874	...	...	...	50,861
		Decrease	...	16,152

The decline I attribute to the new market that has been opened out for Turkistán at Almutz, from which Russian settlement large quantities of China teas have lately been finding their way into the territory of Amír Yákúb Beg. It would be a great thing if we could establish a market for our hill teas in Yárkand, and the accounts formerly brought down were encouraging for the likelihood of its establishment, but later information seems to shew that China teas are finding great favour in the country, and those from Kángra are in consequence losing in popularity. Mr. Russell may, and it is to be hoped will, do something to re-establish the reputation of our teas, for he took up a considerable consignment with him.

28. *Broad-cloth, Serge, Merino, &c.*—A large consignment of these fabrics, aggregating Rs. 50,372, has been taken up with the goods of the Central Asian Trading Company; but as they are almost entirely new to the country, it may be questionable how far they may succeed in finding a sale.

29. *Indigo.*—We have here to record a very remarkable rise, the amounts of importation for the past two years figuring as—

				Rs.
Imports, 1874	...	...	...	41,055
Ditto, 1873	...	...	...	15,089
		Increase	...	25,966

And I am inclined to view the increase as a most encouraging feature of the trade, for I hear that it is in a great measure due to the large quantities of indigo that have recently been bought up in Yárkand by Russian merchants. A good deal of indigo finds its way to Russian territory *viâ* Kabul and Bokhára, but there are reasons, which will be explained further on, for thinking that this route may to a certain extent be given up in favour of that leading over the Karakoram. Should this turn out to be the case, the increase of the amount of last year's importations, considerable as it is, will probably be insignificant to what it may become hereafter.

30. *Láki (goat, skins dyed red).*—These are extensively used in Turkistán for boot leather, and they may be said to be another very safe and paying article of commerce. They are chiefly manufactured at Núrpur, in the Punjab, but a good many are also prepared in Kashmir. The importations of last year figure at Rs. 36,525, almost treble the amount of the previous year, Rs. 12,712. This extraordinary increase is stated to be due to a fresh supply of boots and postíns having been issued last year by the Amír to his army (the issue of these articles being triennial), and the extra supply was taken up to meet this demand.

31. *Sag-i-Abi (Otter skins).*—These also are in great requisition in Yárkand for postíns, and the remarks just made with reference to láki will apply equally well here in accounting for the very large increase in the importations of these skins. The respective amounts for the two past years stand as under :—

				Rs.
Imports, 1874	...	...	...	35,383
Ditto, 1873	...	...	...	15,708
		Increase	...	19,675

32. *Sugar.*—This article of commerce exhibits only a slight increase, as will be evident from the figures below :—

				Rs.
Imports, 1874	...	...	...	18,542
Ditto, 1873	...	...	...	14,911
		Increase	...	3,631

Very nearly half, too, of the total of last year's importations were taken up by the Central Asian Trading Company. A good deal of sugar is imported into Turkistán from Russia. Indian sugars are, however, said to be preferred to those from Russia on account of their superior saccharine qualities. All the same, the importations since 1870, when they rose to

double what they were in 1869, have not varied very much. The figures for the past five years are as below:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1870	16,164
Ditto, 1871	13,024
Ditto, 1872	14,464
Ditto, 1873	14,911
Ditto, 1874	18,542

The only inference to be drawn from which statistics seems to me that the Yárkandís must draw their chief supply of sugar from Russia, or that there must be remarkably few people with a sweet tooth in the country.

33. *Spices, pepper, &c.*—These may be regarded as one of the most important of our importations to Turkistán, as that country depends on India entirely for the supply of them. The comparative amounts for the past two years figure at—

	Rs.
Imports, 1873	33,800
Ditto, 1874	10,908
Decrease ...	22,892

Considerable as the decrease is, it may no doubt be attributed to the same causes that have been adduced to account for the falling off in piece-goods. It may, indeed, safely be predicted that the decline will not be permanent, the chances being that the importations next season will be unusually large to balance the decline we have now drawn attention to.

34. As the above list of articles may be said to comprise the whole that need any special comment, we may now proceed to a consideration of the trade with Chinese territory, passing over in so doing the table of exports from Leh to India which, owing to its being to all intents and purposes a mere recapitulation of the imports from Turkistán, about which detailed explanations have been offered, it would be superfluous to particularise by special comment. It may be worth while just to note the fact that of the Rs. 3,81,802 that comprise the imports from Turkistán, Rs. 3,14,320 were exported on from Ladakh, the small difference being put down as having supplied the limited requirements of local demand.

35. *Trade with Chinese Territory.*—This comprises trade with Changthán, that is, the districts of Rudok and Gartok, situated on the Indus, about 15 days' journey from Leh, and with Lhássa, the distant capital of Great Tibet. The two should be distinguished, because they are carried on under very different conditions. The staple of Changthán commerce is pashm, which is imported in considerable quantities into Ladakh, and its other products may be said to be confined to a very coarse *pattu* cloth and *zangose*, a warm, thick blanket made of the hair of the yák.

36. The system on which commercial intercourse is carried on with Lhássa was described by Mr. Shaw in his report on trade for 1873, and, to quote his words, it is no doubt "more or less a fictitious trade." The officially-appointed agents of the two Governments have not only the advantage of free carriage along the road, but they are treated with the most studious respect in all the districts they have to pass through; indeed, I am informed on reliable authority that the trading agent of the Máhárája is honoured with the second highest seat in the darbár of the Grand Lámá of Lhássa, immediately below that of the Pekin Ambán. This, however, it may be added, is due to his being regarded as the representative of the rájas of Ladakh, a dynasty which, although now extinct as an independent Government, has been from time immemorial almost looked upon with the highest respect and honour by the Lámás of Lhássa. Some idea of the profits, reaped by these commercial agents may be formed from the fact that those deputed from this side are bound to pay 100 per cent. on advances made them for purposes of trade, and they nevertheless have a margin of profit for themselves. From a calculation I have made it appears that, allowing Rs. 100 as the cost of hire of one horse-load of goods from Ladakh to Lhássa,—and the allowance would be more than Re. 1 per stage,—a load of tea, after conveyance from Lhássa, could be sold at prices now prevalent in Leh, and these are considerably lower than they were last year, at a profit of from 15 to 20 per cent. The fact is not wanting in significance, because tea is one of the least paying of the imports from Lhássa; it commands only a limited market, its consumption being entirely confined to Ladakh and Kashmir. Indeed, under present conditions of the commercial relations between the two countries, there are no commodities brought down from Lhássa that would produce any great trade, but this is no doubt because as far as trade is concerned, the country is a sealed book to the outer world. Its resources are not only undeveloped, but carefully concealed. If, however, there be any truth in the wide-spread reports very current here of the extent and richness of its gold mines, which are not allowed to be worked from some religious prejudices of the Lámás, things would be very different were the country only opened out to European enterprise. But unfortunately it is from contact with the white man that the priests of Lhássa are most careful to guard themselves and their country. Were it possible to efface this prejudice there would be, I take it, little to prevent the development of a commerce to which the present Ladakh trade with all its branches would be but a drop in the ocean. The barrier is an artificial not a natural one; for distant as the capital of Great Tibet is from the description one gets of the intervening country, the road to it must be an incomparably easier one to traverse

than that to Yárkand. Indeed, one or two men I have had an opportunity of conversing with on the subject who have been over both, one of whom I may mention as having had a scientific training in observing the features of a country, assure me that this is the case.

37. The route is described as extending over 90 stages, for nearly half of which there is a stretch of wild uncultivated country. Still even here all along the road there are to be found the tents of a nomad tribe of Tibetans, known as *Chakpas* or *Khema-nishins*, who graze large herds of sheep, yák and goats, and who are described as living almost entirely on animal food; while grass and fuel of some sort, the absence of which is the main difficulty that has to be contended against in crossing the Changchenmo or Karakoram, are reported to be found in abundance at every camping ground between this and Lhássa. Five passes have to be crossed, three of which are said to be high, but none difficult; in fact, as far as I gather, the slope of the road up to the high table-land about the *Mansoráwar* lake, the water-shed dividing the two countries and the reputed source of three of the great rivers of India, must be gradual and easy, while the descent on the other side to the plains of Lhássa is said to be not more difficult. About 15 stages from Lhássa, *Tashi Lúmbu*, described as a large town, with a celebrated monastery containing several thousand Lámás, is met with; and from this a road branches off which, after skirting Nepál territory, debouches on to Darjíling, and thus to the plains of India. This road appears to be the main, if it is not the only, commercial link between India and Lhássa, and my accounts would shew that a fair amount of traffic must pass along it. It must be of course a much shorter, though I doubt its being nearly such an easy, route as the one I have just been describing; my reason for this being that it must lead directly over the outer range of the Himalaya, in a part of the range, too, where the mountains are particularly lofty, and where the snow-fall is out of all proportion to the amount that falls on the inner ranges in this part of the world. Moreover, two very high and difficult passes are mentioned as having to be crossed.

38. After this digression, which I have been induced to make because the question of opening out Tibet may not unlikely receive some attention from the impending publication by the India Office in London of some interesting papers giving the history of an important mission despatched to Lhássa by Warren Hastings in 1774-75, to proceed to our Changthán trade tables. One of the most remarkable features of these statistics is the vast preponderance of the imports over the exports. The amount of this excess for the past eight years is no less than about 3½ lakhs of rupees. Mr. Shaw drew attention to the fact in his report for 1873, and I refer to it again, because I am glad to be able to verify a very sagacious surmise he put forward in explanation of it. Last year the exports to Changthán were watched and noted with minute care in view to throwing light on the matter, and thanks to the detective ability displayed by Munshi Karím Baksh, I have been enabled to enter in the tables now submitted a sum of no less than Rs. 61,200 in cash and silver among the exports to Chinese territory: more may have gone, but it is something to have got a certain record of even this much; for calculating at this rate for the past eight years,—and it is much more likely that a larger than a smaller sum has been the actual figure of the annual exports,—we are at once able to account for three of the three and half missing lakhs. The reason of this silver having escaped notice before, I attribute to the way traders from Lhássa shut themselves up here. They do their business in the dark, and it is most difficult to get at them anyhow, or to find out what their dealings are, and the fact of Karím Baksh being a Muhammadan is of course an additional hindrance to his direct intercourse with them, which reflects all the more credit on his discovery.

39. I do not think the tables before us merit any very detailed comment; but attention may be drawn to the fact that both the imports and exports exhibit a marked increase on the amounts recorded in 1873, the former having increased by about Rs. 40,000, and the latter by about Rs. 55,000. Among the imports a rise is chiefly observable in tea and pashm, which may be regarded as the staple imports from Chinese territory, while on the other hand among the exports a marked rise is noticeable in saffron, "chakmán" and precious stones, to which must be added the novel item of silver, while a decline characterises the exportation of gárha, zilchas and namdas.

40. *Trade with Kashmir Territory.*—There are only the tables that now remain to be considered. To commence with the imports, Form G. These exhibit a moderate increase on those of 1873, the figures being—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	95,614
Ditto, 1873	76,386
Increase ...	19,228

But there are some circumstances connected with the workings of the past season's trade that speak a good deal more significantly for its future development than the above figures, for instance, salt. Though it has always come from Changthán, now it is seen for the first time among the local imports. It has been obtained from the Salt Lake in Rákchin, the banks of which are covered with a thick saline encrustation. The salt that is extracted, though not of a very superior quality, will no doubt from its cheapness prove a great boon to local consumers. Its importation amounts to Rs. 3,928.

41. *Phulli* (*Soda Salt*).—The rise here is extraordinary. Hitherto the importations have never covered as much as Rs. 500, whereas last year they figure at Rs. 3,400. This is due to the energy of Mr. Johnson, the Wazír of Ladakh, who last season made elaborate arrangements for the collection of phulli, which lies in a thick deposit over a great part of the ground in the Nubra valley.

42. *Borax* (*Sohága*).—Here again the Mahárája has to thank his Wazír for an extraordinary expansion of trade. As only a very small proportion of the borax is imported through Ladakh, the bulk of it going to India *viâ*. Kullu, it is no use quoting the figures from the trade tables; suffice it to say that whereas up to 1873 Rs. 5,000 was the limit of the value of the borax ever imported out of Kashmir territory, last year it exceeded a value of Rs. 15,000. This is due to a system introduced by Mr. Johnson by which the Puga borax mines are now worked much more scientifically than they have been hitherto. The new arrangements have, however, no doubt injuriously affected the profits of a small class of traders from Kullu, who appear to have made their grievance in the matter the subject of a complaint against the farmer appointed by Mr. Johnson to superintend the workings of the mines. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the conduct of this official has given no just ground for these complaints, but all the same it is not difficult to account for them. Up to last year the Kullu traders were allowed to carry away borax in the shape of borax-earth from the mines at the rate of 5 sheep-loads of 16 seers each for the rupee; and this same borax-earth they could sell on reaching Kullu at from two to three sheep-loads for the rupee, thereby making a profit, straight off, of something like 50 per cent. Last year, however, Mr. Johnson very wisely put a stop to this waste of borax, which is now put to a refining process at the mines before it is sold. In consequence of this, however, its price has risen to 5 seers for the rupee. The Kullu men have naturally found out that borax purchased at this rate is a much less remunerative speculation than at those quoted above; all the same, they were actually favoured in being allowed to purchase it at this rate, for had it been allowed a free market in Leh, the price would have run up a good deal higher; and this there is every prospect of its doing next year, for its rate in the Punjab is about 2½ seers for the rupee. Notwithstanding their grievance, however, in the matter, the Kullu men must have found it worth their while to appropriate the lion's share of the yield of the mines, for only Rs. 2,400 out of the Rs. 15,000 worth that was extracted reached Ladakh.

43. *Saffron.*—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	7,408
Ditto 1873	3,543
Increase ...	3,865

Here we have a marked increase again. The chief market of saffron is in Lhássa, where it is very extensively utilised by the Lámás in their religious ceremonies as a kind of incense. It is also used as a condiment with food by the upper classes, who spice and colour dainty dishes with it.

44. *Pashmina Shawls.*—

	Rs.
Imports 1874	5,150
Ditto 1873	2,640
Increase	2,510

The increase is considerable. These shawls are chiefly exported to Turkistán, where they are much worn as "pagrís."

45. *Horses.*—We may conclude our notice of imports with this satisfactory item. Horse flesh is at such a premium in Leh that the advent of any animals is a subject of congratulation; and though the Kashmir pony is too undersized to be up to a trip to Yárkand under the present system that regulates the loads to be carried, on which I shall have something to say presently, still as about 50 per cent. of these animals were mares brought up for breeding purposes, they may do something to make carriage more plentiful than it is just now.

46. *Exports to the Mahárájá's Territory.*—It would be superfluous to give a detailed analysis of this form, for the commodities it comprises are almost entirely the same as in the table we have just noticed. Let it suffice to say that a slight contraction has characterised this branch of trade, the amount it exhibits being not quite up to the mark of 1873. This may be said to be mainly attributable to a slight falling off in two of the staples of local export, *viz.*, pashm and tea.

47. *Yárkand and Leh Markets.*—In order to carry out as effectively as possible instructions conveyed to me officially to submit special information of the state of the Leh market during the past season, I have made this the subject of very careful investigation, and thanks to the kindness of the officers marginally noted, I am enabled to verify these investigations by most reliable data in the shape of certified price currents of the Káshgar, Yárkand,

Political Agent, Yárkand.
Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.
Assistant Commissioner, Kullu.

Kullu, and Amritsar markets. For the Yárkand price current, however, I should say I am indebted to Jowála Bhaggat.

48. Before proceeding to a consideration of the condition of commerce in Leh itself, it will, I think, repay us to glance briefly at the comparative rates prevailing in the two countries at the extreme ends of the trade route, for in them are situated the main emporiums of the traffic that passes through Ladakh.

49. To commence, then, with India. We find its staple export, *bazázi* or piece-goods, to be selling at most remunerative rates in Turkistán. In fact, if we except the item of chintzes the rates for all other cotton fabrics may be roughly estimated at 50 per cent. in advance of their cost price in Amritsar.

50. The cost of long-cloth (*lata*) is, by the way, worth noting as significantly illustrative of the description of piece-goods that find favour in Turkistán. The Amritsar quotations are Rs. 5 to 10 for a thán of 40 yards. Now, considering that fine long-cloth costs as much as from Rs. 13 to 16 in Calcutta, the article procurable at Amritsar for the above price can be nothing else but a very common and coarse description of cloth. As to chintzes, I think there can be little doubt about it that, as far as these fabrics are concerned, the Russians have to a great extent secured the command of the Turkistán market. Their chintzes are said to be preferred to ours, because, to begin with, they are cheaper, and though they are very coarse, they are very durable; but their chief recommendation probably is that they are of very gaudy patterns and of *fast* colours. Our chintzes are more expensive on account of their being of finer texture. A proportion of them, too, are of unfast colours. Mr. Russell took up a large consignment of chintzes with him, I believe selected with a view to gratifying the Túrki taste. All the same, there was a report here that the colours of his chintzes were not fast, and should this prove to be the case, I fear he may find some difficulty in meeting with purchasers, for my impression is that a Yárkandi will not look at a fabric that is not dyed with a fast colour.

51. *Spices, Sugar, Tea, Indigo, Dyes, Drugs, &c.*—All these are staple articles of Indian export, and the quotations they figure at speak volumes for the profitableness that must attend their trade.

52. To turn now to Turkistán. Passing over bullion, which in some form or other has been shown to be the chief export from Yárkand, we find the rates obtainable for its next most important production, pashm, to be in India nearly 50 per cent. in advance of what they are in Turkistán.

53. *Silk.*—This should be noticed because it also is one of the chief articles of Yárkand manufacture. All the same, I confess that the prices at which it is quoted do not hold out such promising prospect of profits as the commodities we have just drawn attention to. Possibly some error may have accidentally crept into the quotations, but if not, I fear that the traders who last year brought it down in unusually large quantities from Yárkand may find it difficult to turn their business to a profitable account.*

54. *Charras.*—The prices at which this drug figures would lead one to suppose that its profits must be enormous. They are so no doubt when the charras is quite fresh and of good quality, but for some reason or other the late importations from Yárkand have had neither of these recommendations, and the result is that less money has been turned from charras sales than from almost any other of the staple commodities of Yárkand produce.

55. To proceed now to an investigation of the conditions of trade in Leh itself during the past year. It may be remarked first of all that the inferences that have been drawn from the tables of prices current with regard to the Turkistán market apply with even more force to Leh profits. Even as they stand, it strikes one at once that the difference between Yárkand and Leh prices is not so great as it is between those of Leh and Amritsar. To illustrate this by a few examples from the principal articles of Indian export. The average price of a thán of long-cloth may be put down as Rs. 7 in Amritsar, Rs. 13 in Leh, Rs. 14 in Yárkand; spices, *i.e.*, pepper, ginger, "kachúr," &c., per maund as Rs. 22 in Amritsar, Rs. 40 in Leh, Rs. 62 in Yárkand; sugar, per maund, as Rs. 12 in Amritsar, Rs. 30 in Ladakh, Rs. 50 in Yárkand; goat skins, per score, Rs. 12 in India, Rs. 25 in Leh, Rs. 38 in Yárkand; other skins, each Rs. 4 in Amritsar, Rs. 6 in Leh, Rs. 7 in Yárkand; indigo, Rs. 75 in Amritsar, Rs. 110 in Leh, Rs. 144 in Yárkand. But an utterly inadequate idea of the proportionate difference between these rates will be formed if the cost of carriage be not taken into consideration. This, for one horse-load, may be approximately put down at Rs. 20 to 25 from the Punjab to Leh, and Rs. 40 to 45 from Leh to Yárkand, from which it is manifest that it costs almost twice as much to take a load of goods from Ladakh to Yárkand as it does to convey one from the Punjab to Ladakh; so that as a matter of fact Leh prices are very much more remunerative than those of Yárkand.

56. This being the case, the question naturally arises—why are not traders content to do their business in Leh instead of going to Yárkand? The reply is simple, because it takes two people to make a bargain. Little business has of late years been done in Leh for the very good reason that, owing to the restrictions put on the departure of the annual caravan, merchants from Yárkand have arrived here too late to admit of their delaying at all for the purpose of transacting business. With the certain markets of India before them they have not unnaturally been unwilling to risk the prospect of being weather-bound on this side of the Zojila.

* Recent accounts from Amritsar corroborate these low rates, I am sorry to say; one merchant having written to say he can make no profit out of his silk.

Pass for the winter in order to avail themselves of the chance of making a little money in Ladakh.

57. Under these circumstances trade in Leh has of course been cramped and contracted; for it is needless to say that the country itself, which consumes little and produces less, has no internal resources to promote and develope commerce.

58. In order, however, to give some idea of the capabilities of the market even under these disadvantageous circumstances, I have had a valuation made of the amount of business transacted and the profits realized in the more important sales during the past year. The amount of the former may be, in round numbers, put down at Rs. 1,25,000. The latter, however, involves a more intricate calculation, and the result has been obtained with some difficulty.

59. It should be explained, to begin with, that as by far the greater proportion of transactions done in Leh are effected by barter and exchange instead of being specie sales, the rates of profits as given below do not invariably represent so much money actually realised, but rather the amount that may fairly be anticipated to be realized as current prices, stand.

60. This being understood, then, Ladakh profits for the past year stand approximately as follows:—

Tea has yielded a profit of		25	per cent.
Indigo	ditto	25	ditto.
Spices	ditto	25	ditto.
Sugar	ditto	20	ditto.
Goat skins	ditto	25	ditto.
Piece-goods	ditto	20	ditto.

One merchant alone brought up goods from Lahore to the value of Rs. 20,000, the whole of which he got taken off his hands during the year, and though he no doubt would have made larger profits had the Yárkand caravan arrived earlier, nevertheless he himself confessed to me before leaving Leh that he hoped to clear 25 per cent. on his venture, and as he is now arranging to return here with a second consignment of goods from Lahore, I have no doubt that his expectations as to profits have been fully realized, for native traders seem to be of the opinion that 20 or 25 per cent. is the lowest remuneration that would make it worth their while to undergo the difficulties that attend Ladakh trade.

61. *Ladakh Fair.*—As an appropriate conclusion to the above remarks, it may be apposite to say something on the prospects of the annual fair that is about to be established in Leh. The primary condition of its success will of course be the removal of the restrictions that have of late years been placed on the departure of the annual caravan from Turkistán: But as this was one of the conditions of our late treaty with the Amír, it may be fairly anticipated that in future merchants will not be subjected to detention. Although Leh has not the advantages of Pálampur in being the seat of a thriving local trade, it nevertheless is peculiarly favorably situated for an emporium of Central Asian commerce. In addition to being on the high road, and about midway between India and Turkistán, it has the advantage of being the *entrepôt* of a considerable amount of traffic that reaches it on the east from Chinese territory and on the west from Baltistán, Iskárdo, and other provinces in the territory of the Mahárájá of Kashmir. Moreover, Ladakh may be said to be within fairly easy reach of the Punjab; a journey to and fro could be accomplished within the year, allowing sufficient time for the transaction of business midway on the road. A trip to Turkistán, on the other hand, is a much more serious undertaking; a trader having got as far as Leh has only traversed half the distance to his destination. The northern half of the road remains to be encountered, and this not only presents incomparably greater difficulties than the southern half, but it is twice as expensive for baggage animals. There is then, I think, very little doubt that our traders would be glad enough to get a chance of doing their business with the Yárkandís without having to cross the Karakoram. The only question is whether the Yárkandís would be as willing to do their business in Leh. There can be no doubt that the system of detention in Yárkand that has lately prevailed has thrown them to a great extent on the markets of India, and now that they have found out what it is to enjoy the profits of direct trade with Calcutta and Bombay, it is probably an open question how far they will forego these advantages in order to be able to limit their travels to Ladakh. On the other hand the Yárkandís are certainly animated by a very enterprising commercial spirit, and I think they would be only too glad to get a prospect of doing a little business here if they could do so without losing the chance of getting on to India afterwards in case they were not tempted by Leh profits. Now, a fair in August or early in September would, if they are only permitted to leave Yárkand in time to attend it, enable them to spend a month in Ladakh without entailing any risk of having to cross the Zojila at an unseasonable time of the year. I have asked a great many traders what they think of the establishment of a fair here, and they all speak most encouragingly of it. The fair, too, once it were established, would in all likelihood be a great inducement to other traders in Turkistán who do not fancy such a prolonged absence from their homes as a journey to India entails to see if they could turn a little money in Ladakh. On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to think well of the prospects of success of the Leh fair.

62. *Carriage.*—This I take to be one of the most pressing questions for consideration in connection with our commercial intercourse with eastern Turkistán. Whatever may be the

limit of the Yárkand market, there can be very little doubt about it that the limit of the supply of carriage available for the transport of goods to it has been very nearly reached. In former years, when trade was in its infancy, there were no goods for the horses to carry; now there is no lack of merchandise, the difficulty is to find carriage for its transport.

63. This difficulty is much increased by the system of over-loading that prevails, custom having fixed a horse-load to be 3 maunds pakka. And though experience proves that this weight can be carried by a Yárkandí horse, still, considering the extremely difficult nature of the ground that has to be traversed, it is no doubt an excessive load. Moreover, the supply of Yárkandí horses is certainly not equal to the present carriage demands, and whatever may be their burden-bearing power the ordinary ponies procurable in this district, or Kashmir, are certainly not up to carrying such a heavy load as this.

64. Traders having been in the habit of calculating a horse-load at 3 maunds are naturally, when they are hiring carriage, disinclined to decrease it, and consequently carriers, if they want service, are as a rule compelled to agree to these terms. The matter is a difficult one to meddle with, because on the principles of free trade I take it that one has no more right to interfere in a bargain concerning the rate of hire than in one concerning the price of goods. All the same, as it seems to me quite certain that so long as the present system of over-loading continues, it will be impossible to increase the number of baggage animals. I intend to bring the matter before a meeting of traders and carriers, to try if arrangements cannot be made that would limit the weight of a load to 2½ maunds; even this I think excessive; but as it seems to be the general opinion that a lower limit than this would never be agreed to, it would be probably useless to try and enforce it.

65. The loads of the Central Asian Trading Company were, I believe, 2½ maunds, and they were all carried by mules. I saw a lot of these animals in Rupshu in October last on their way back to India, and was much struck with their appearance; they looked in excellent working order, hard and fit, notwithstanding the severe work they had undergone. Mule carriage is no doubt very efficient, but all the same both it and horse carriage are very expensive. What I should like to see introduced on this route is camel carriage; and if the Amir of Turkistán would only open out the Kugiár road, there would seem to be nothing to prevent its being introduced.

66. *Roads.*—A very important piece of work was completed during the past year on the Lahul and Ladakh trade route in a new road from the bed of the Tsárap river to the summit of the Lachalang pass. This was constructed by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who accomplished the undertaking in the face of difficulties that it must have been no easy matter to contend against.

67. On his arrival at the scene of his labors his troubles began by the conduct of a gang of skilled Kabulí coolies he had brought up with him who, not liking the prospect of a stay in such a rigorous climate and desolate district as Rupshu, got mutinous and refused to work, whereupon they were dismissed to a man, and Mr. Morris was left to undertake his work without the aid of a single skilled laborer. Fortunately his energy and skill were equal to the occasion, and with such crude and rough labor as could be supplied him from Rupshu and this district, he managed to complete a road extending over 12½ miles of mountainous country, part of which was difficult cutting through a rocky cliff, within a period of two months.

68. As a detailed report of the advantages offered by the new road has already been submitted, there is no occasion to go into the subject *in extenso* again here; suffice it to say that the new line commences on the right bank of the Tsárap river, about a mile south of the Changlang encamping ground, and after following the course of the stream for a mile, it leaves it by an abrupt turn to the right, whence it is carried by an easy and steadily ascending gradient along the hills, bounding the left bank of the Changlang nallah to the summit of the Lachalang pass, the height of which is 16,630 feet. Although the difference of level between the point where the new road diverges from the old and where it debouches on to the pass is about 3,000 feet, the gradient is nowhere greater than 1 in 10, and the ascent therefore is the easiest climb imaginable. In this respect it presents a striking contrast to the old road, which is nothing but a series of abrupt ascents and descents that are toilsome enough for a man, but must be still more so for a laden animal.

69. Mr. Morris had not time to complete the road all through to what he considers the requisite width for mule traffic, *i. e.*, 7 feet. Widening it out, however, to this extent, he states, would be a very easy operation, and if carried on under skilled superintendence, it might be completed in a month's time at the moderate outlay of Rs. 1,000. I venture to hope, therefore, that, now that so much has been done, nothing may interfere to prevent the completion of the little that remains in order to throw the road open to traffic.

69½. I trust I may be here permitted to bring forward again the question of the Shyok road, a work which, if carried out, would be of the utmost service in facilitating our means of communication with Eastern Turkistán. So much has been done to improve this along the route south of Ladakh, that it seems all the more desirable that the northern portion should get a share of attention too. A road up the Shyok river would avoid the necessity of crossing the Sassir pass, which, on account of its glacier formation, is the most difficult and dangerous pass between this and "Shadidulla Khoja" on the borders of Yárkand territory. It would by

all accounts present a comparatively easy gradient, and it would open out a very easy camel road that would be practicable all the year round. Considering how scanty and expensive the supply of transport has now become, it would, I think, be difficult to over-estimate the advantages that would result from the introduction of camel carriage.

70. Once the Shyok route is opened out, the only remaining obstacle to comparatively easy communication throughout the year between India and Central Asia would be the Zojila pass; and if, as seems to be not improbable, the Kashmir Government be induced to permit the application of English engineering skill to overcome the physical difficulties this pass presents, it will no doubt before long be very easy work crossing the Zojila in mid-winter.

71. I may mention, before quitting this subject, that minor repairs were also carried out during the past year by the Joint-Commissioners to portions of the trade routes running through the Ladakh district.

72. In his report for 1873 Mr. Shaw went to some trouble to show the preference that is evinced by traders for the Kullu over the Kashmir route; this year I have had a table made out (form M.) which shews the comparative amount of goods taken along the two routes during the past season. From this it will be seen that about 5½ lakhs went and came *via* Kullu, and something over 4 lakhs *via* Kashmir. Considering that the Kullu route was only used from July to November for exports, and from June to October for imports, the excess in its favour is remarkable; still there remains the fact that traffic passes along the Kashmir route every month in the year, whereas the year would be an exceptional one that would admit of the Kullu route being utilised for even six months.

73. *Other routes.*—Besides the route over the Karakoram, there are two others by which goods find their way to Káshgar,—one of these runs through Kabul, Badakshán, Zibák, Panja, and Sar-i-kúl, and the other through Pesháwar, Swát, Chitral to Zibák, where it joins the first route.

74. It is worth mentioning that 12 merchants who had been up to last year in the habit of confining their commercial trips to Yárkand to one or other of these routes, in 1874 for the first time piloted their return consignments of goods over the Karakoram. Several of these men complained to me in strong terms of the duties exacted along these routes, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the free system that prevails on the Ladakh trade route.

75. Thinking the subject would repay inquiry I took it up, and the result, which I think well worth inviting attention to, I give below in a detail of the two routes and the amount of duties levied along each:—

Route No. I.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Kabul	... Duty levied on each horse-load ...	6	2	6
Bába Kamar	... Ditto ...	1	12	0
Badakshán	... Ditto ...	3	8	0
Zibák	... Ditto ...	2	0	0
Panja	... Ditto ...	1	0	0
Sar-i-kúl	... Ditto ...	2	0	0
	Total duty levied on each load ...	16	6	6

Route No. II.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Alladáud	... Duty levied on each horse-load ...	1	12	0
Serai	... Ditto ...	0	14	0
Shámshere Khan	... Ditto ...	0	14	0
Dain	... Ditto ...	2	10	0
Dros Chitral	... Ditto ...	1	12	0
Biráz Chitral	... Ditto ...	1	12	0
Chitral	... Ditto ...	3	0	0
Shoghit Chitral	... Ditto ...	3	0	0
Zibák	... Ditto ...	2	0	0
Panja	... Ditto ...	1	0	0
Sur-i-kúl	... Ditto ...	2	0	0
	Total duty levied on each load ...	20	10	0

If the duties have been stated correctly to me—and I see no reason for thinking they have not been so—the merchants have not complained of them without reason.

76. As bearing upon the future of trade, I think the question specially interesting, for several of the traders alluded to expressed their intention of using this route exclusively in future, and should they carry out this intention others no doubt will be induced to follow